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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,597. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Both houses convened at Albany about noon, but after organizing and listening to the Governor's message they adjourned until Wednesday night next. In the Assembly the amended rules limiting debate to fifteen minutes for each member were adopted.—Page 5.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate a number of amendments were offered yesterday to the Currency bill, which is to be called up for consideration to-day. Representative Sulzer offered a resolution in the House asking Secretary Gage to furnish any letters or agreements that may have passed between the National City and Hanover Banks relative to deposits of public money. Senator Pettigrew offered a resolution in the Senate asking for certain information concerning the early fighting near Manila. When it was objected to, Senator Hoar expressed his disapproval and intimated a belief that there was a tendency to suppress desired information.—Page 10.

FOREIGN.—Gen. French, who expected to occupy Colesberg, has met with such stubborn resistance that he has asked for reinforcements. An unconfirmed report has been received that the Boers yesterday attacked Gen. Gatacre's forces near Molteno. Lord Methuen is expected to attack the Boers soon at Modder River. Ambassador Choate presented a protest to Lord Salisbury on the flour seizures yesterday. No definite reply was received, but the British Premier intimated that Great Britain would act equitably. No reply to the German protest against the seizure of the Bundesrath has been sent to Berlin. The French Royalist conspiracy trials have ended, with the conviction of three men, MM. Déroulède, Buffet, and Guerin. Seventy-two prisoners were acquitted. Sentence has not yet been passed on the convicted men. The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert was yesterday partially wrecked at the Pembroke dock. Mr. Choate yesterday opened the free library at Acton. The bubonic plague has been discovered in Manila. It has also reappeared in Honolulu and broken out in a hitherto uninfected district in Brazil. The earthquakes in Russia Tuesday killed 600 persons. Maroczy won first prize in the Vienna chess tournament. It is stated that Austria contemplates the immediate expenditure of £20,000,000 in increasing the army and navy.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

The committee which is to hear the Goebel contest in the Kentucky Legislature will be named to-day.

Direct issue with the Controller in his demand for a new form of pay roll was taken by the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, the board forcibly declaring that it was the duty of the Controller to do that which he asked the board's officers to do.

It was stated positively at Albany last night that Gov. Roosevelt had decided to nominate Cuthbert W. Pound as Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed Louis F. Payn.

Page 2.

Another tunnel company was incorporated yesterday at Albany to build to Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The alumni of St. Paul's School held a reunion at the Academy of Medicine last night.

Controller Coler, upon investigation finds, he says, that the Department of Education is paying higher prices for supplies than are quoted in the open market for such supplies.

Page 3.

It was a day of small details in the Molineux trial yesterday.

Twenty thousand bags of coffee, part of the cargo of the steamship J. W. Taylor, were landed in Brooklyn yesterday.

President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company said yesterday that his company had acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.

The congregations of St. Luke's and St. John's, Trinity Parish, last night presented a loving cup to the Rev. P. A. H. Brown.

Page 5.

The searchlight fire engine constructed at Elmira for use by the local Fire Department has been brought to this city.

The State Prison Commission adopted a report that the woman's prison of the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, is in a "most disgraceful condition."

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen celebrated its one hundred and fourteenth annual meeting, and formally opened its new home last night.

Further examination of the injuries sustained by District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner in a fall from a chair in his office recently shows that he will be unable to be out for some time.

Page 10.

Representative Sulzer yesterday offered a resolution in the House calling on Secretary Gage for the agreements or correspondence relative to public moneys on deposit in the National City and Hanover Banks.

Page 11.

Gen. Corbin says the Lawton fund is now well above $50,000.

Mayor Bohannon of South Norwalk says the Connecticut Blue Laws are "everlastingly right," and will be enforced by him.

The three-masted schooner S. P. Hitchcock went ashore yesterday off East Moriches, L. I. Her crew was rescued by the breeches buoy.

Negotiations under official sanction are now going on by which it is probable that the United States will acquire the Danish islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

George Standing, the American racquet and tennis champion, defeated Peter Latham, the English world's champion, at exhibition racquet yesterday at the court of the Racquet and Tennis Club.

The Republican County Committee met last night to arrange for an "unofficial" primary to select delegates to a convention to name a candidate for the Assembly from the Thirty-first District. Tammany Hall, according to Corporation Counsel Whalen, took similar action.

Page 16.

The red ball went up in Central Park yesterday, and in consequence the lakes were thronged with skaters.

At a meeting of the American Knit Underwear Association yesterday the price of knit goods was raised and another advance is predicted by manufacturers.

Vigorous protest has been made by commuters on the Susquehanna Division of the Erie Road against the recent advance in rates, the claim being made that it is illegal.

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CAR AND FOUNDRY DIVIDEND.

Earnings of Nearly $3,000,000 in Nine Months Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—The directors of the American Car and Foundry Company at a meeting held in St. Louis yesterday declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1. Books close Jan. 10.

One of the directors is authority for the statement that the figures produced at the meeting showed that the earnings for the first nine months were $2,717,412.60. The net earnings for the quarter ended Nov. 30 were $1,130,000 against $930,000 for the quarter ended Aug. 31.

Furthermore, he says, it is the policy of the company to make no distribution among the holders of the common stock, but to continue the accretions to the surplus until from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 have been accumulated. As a further step toward this, the company at the meeting today canceled $914,000 of stock represented by cash in the treasury, leaving but $29,086,000 of the preferred instead of the $30,000,000 authorized.

MR. CHOATE ACTS QUICKLY

Protests to Lord Salisbury Against Flour Seizures.

NO DEFINITE REPLY RECEIVED

British Premier Does Not Relish This Country's Attitude on the Question, but Is Courteous.

LONDON, Jan 3.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, visited the British Premier, Lord Salisbury, at the Foreign Office this evening, for the purpose of making the first official representations on the subject of the Delagoa Bay flour seizures. Mr. Choate received no definite reply, as the Premier informed him that the British Government had not yet arrived at any decision as to whether or not foodstuffs were contraband of war. But Lord Salisbury assured Mr. Choate that the commercial rights of the United States would be equitably considered, and that a decision in this important matter would be reached as soon as possible. The interview was brief.

It is learned that Lord Salisbury has not only got the Attorney General, Sir Richard Webster, working hard on the question of the Delagoa Bay seizures, but that he is consulting with the ablest lawyers in Great Britain. To quote a high official:

"England is between Scylla and Charybdis. If we declare foodstuffs contraband we put ourselves in a most awkward position should we be a neutral power in some future war. We are most anxious to conserve the interests of the United States, yet self-preservation must necessarily come first."

It was further learned that Great Britain may lay down new regulations regarding contraband, making a distinction between food evidently intended for domestic purposes and food palpably intended for field rations. Under the latter head might come certain classes of canned goods.

The British Government fully realizes that the representations of Mr. Choate will compel it to decide this far-reaching matter, and while his request has been made and received in the most friendly spirit, the quandary is not relished by Lord Salisbury, though it is not regarded as likely to cause international friction.

One thing is certain, the question will not be settled hurriedly, though it is impossible even for the Cabinet Ministers to forecast the date when Mr. Choate will receive a definite answer, which must settle Great Britain's stand upon the question of contraband.

A correspondent has been informed on good authority that Great Britain will not take Delagoa Bay. The British Government, it is added, does not contemplate any such step, in spite of the clamor of the press and public opinion upon the advisability of so doing.

A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Berne says the award in the Delagoa Bay question is being drawn up, and that it is positively stated that it will be published toward the end of the month.

LOSSES BY FLOUR SEIZURES.

Only a Portion of the Amount Rests on the Shippers in This Country.

It now appears that a portion of the cargo which was shipped from this port on the steamship Mashona to Delagoa Bay and seized by the British was not paid for when it left New York, and that in consequence the shippers are at present under financial loss.

After the various seizures were made it became known that a number of exporters in this city had goods on one or more of the vessels. While considerable annoyance was expressed about the seizures, and Great Britain was accused of acting in an unjustifiably high-handed manner, none of the exporters complained that they would lose anything, as they said that they had demanded cash in advance for shipments to South Africa in consideration of the present unsettled condition of the country.

The firm of Flint, Eddy & Co., however, it is learned, did not receive payment in advance for all their shipments. As soon as they learned of the seizure they communicated with their counsel, S. G. Hopkins of Hopkins & Hopkins, who laid the matter before the Secretary of State. The latter communicated with the United States Ambassador in London and with the United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques, and notified Flint, Eddy & Co. that he had done so. As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, instructions have now been cabled to Mr. Choate to the effect that the United States cannot admit the right of seizure in such cases.

A member of the firm of Flint, Eddy & Co. said yesterday that if cargoes shipped to neutral ports were to be regarded as contraband of war because they were likely to be resold by the consignees to the belligerents, American exporters wanted to know it.

"These shipments," it was added, "were made before the outbreak of the war. We sent our goods to our regular correspondents, just as we have done for years past. There is of course little doubt that part of the cargoes seized would have gone to the South African Republic, since Delagoa Bay is the natural port of entry for the Transvaal. But that result would have been reached only by a reselling on the part of our correspondents. Our interest in the disposal of the goods would have ceased entirely."

Interviews with other exporters make it probable that Flint, Eddy & Co. are the only firm in this country which has a direct financial interest in the seized goods. All the other goods shipped by Americans on the vessels whose cargoes were seized were paid for before they were placed on board.

The flour in the steamships Beatrice, Mashona, and Maria was made by a milling company in West Reading, Penn. There were 50,000 sacks, and each sack contained ninety-eight pounds, or a half barrel. The value of the whole lot seized is placed at $125,000. The Reading company, it is said, has 10,000 additional sacks ready for shipment, but it will not be sent for the present.

GERMANY AWAITS AN ANSWER.

Government Is Cool, but a Threatening Tone is Discernable in Some Official Quarters.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The German Foreign Office informed a correspondent this afternoon that Great Britain had not then answered Germany's note of protest regarding the seizure by the British cruiser Magicienne of the German imperial mail steamer Bundesrath off Delagoa Bay. It appears that the British Foreign Office desires first to communicate with Durban on the subject. This desire is not regarded as indicating any disposition on the part of Great Britain to delay the final adjustment of the matter.

There has been a lively interchange of notes between London and Berlin, but the German Foreign Office is apparently keeping cool.

On the other hand, a violent and threatening tone toward Great Britain is observable in other official quarters.

The Berliner Tageblatt, remarking that the anti-British sentiment is stronger than ever, and recalling Joseph Chamberlain's Leicester speech, says that "if this is the way in which England hopes to gain an alliance with Germany, she is making the veriest mistake."

The Neueste Nachrichten says it learns that the Foreign Office is pressing the Bundesrath incident decisively from the legal standpoint, but hopes for an adjustment "without interruption of correct official relations."

A correspondent has received information going to show that Bundesrath was possibly guilty of carrying contraband. Heavy shipments of arms and ammunition were shipped in December to Macao and Hongkong, consigned to order. It is surmised that their ultimate destination was either the Philippines or the Transvaal.

In any event, the Bundesrath incident is being worked to create sentiment in favor of naval increase, and the passage of the Navy bill is now considered assured in spite of Centrist opposition. No serious conflict between Emperor William and the Reichstag is expected. On the contrary, popular sentiment for a larger navy is constantly growing.

The semi-official Berliner Post says:

"We expect to see the Reichstag equal to a great national task. Otherwise an appeal to the voters will undoubtedly secure a favorable majority."

The official Berliner Correspondenz quoted, in a double-leaded article, the declaration of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce that Germany's navy must not remain behind other navies, and pronounces this a most significant demonstration in favor of an increase of the fleet and a world-policy for Germany.

The pronouncement of the Hamburg Chamber was very emphatic: "Germany must cast her eyes toward the future and make her power felt if she wishes to maintain her rank among the nations. We can congratulate ourselves upon having a ruler impressed with this historical necessity."

An inquiry is progressing among exporters concerning the trade possibilities of the Transvaal. This is considered to mean that the Boers after the war will divert their trade from England to Germany.

SQUADRON FOR DELAGOA BAY.

Great Britain Will Order Warships from Gibraltar.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is reported that the Particular Service Squadron, now at Gibraltar, will be ordered to South Africa as soon as the Channel Squadron returns to Gibraltar.

It is added that this squadron of cruisers is just suited to watch Delagoa Bay.

Contraband Found on the Bundesrath.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is reported at Durban that the captured German steamer Bundesrath had on board five big guns, 50 tons of shells, and 180 trained artillerymen.

WILL OF GEORGE A. POWERS.

His Estate Valued at About $2,000,000 —A Large Portion Left to His Son George.

The will of George A. Powers, who was one of the best-known real estate operators in Brooklyn, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The estate, which consists mainly of real property, is roughly estimated to be worth $2,000,000. Mr. Powers is survived by five children, George Powers, Mrs. Mary L. O'Flynn, and Mrs. Georgiana Keep of Brooklyn; Thomas Powers of Manhattan, and William Powers of Tottenville, S. I.

The testator leaves to his son George, who is named as the sole executor, the greater share of the property, which includes many valuable pieces of real estate in Fulton, Pacific, Pierrepont, and Navy Streets and Washington and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn. The property at 138 Fulton Street, Manhattan, is also a part of the estate.

The testator also leaves all of the household furniture, wines, musical instruments, &c., in the family residence, at Washington and Greene Avenues; all of his carriages and horses, and a bond and mortgage for $100,000 to his son George. The family residence is also left to him.

The properties at 549 Livingston Street, 555 and 557 Fulton Street, 156 and 158 Pierrepont Street, and 610 Fulton Street are left to George in trust for the benefit of William Powers for life.

The testator leaves the properties at 159 Pierrepont Street, 559, 579, and 599 Fulton Street to George in trust for the benefit of Thomas Powers and his heirs.

Parcels of real estate in Fulton, Pacific, and Navy Streets, in Fourth Avenue, and in St. James Place are left to George, the son, in trust for the benefit of the testator's daughters, Mrs. Keep and Mrs. O'Flynn.

The legatees are forbidden to contest the will on pain of being disinherited.

LAUNDRY TRUST FORMED?

Company Incorporated in Illinois to Absorb Smaller Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Articles of incorporation of the Sanitary Laundry Company of Chicago were issued at Springfield to-day. The capital stock was placed at $2,000,000. The object of the company is set forth as being "laundering, dyeing and repairing, and the manufacture of toilet articles." The incorporators are E. D. Ellis, President of the Eureka Laundry Company; Abraham F. Doremus, proprietor of a laundry at 458-464 West Madison Street, and Peter D. Amble. The corporation is backed by A. J. Graham, a banker. Several other capitalists are said to be interested in it.

For some weeks the promoters of the concern have been visiting the laundries of the city trying to secure their co-operation in the scheme, and it is understood that a number of them have entered the combine. Officials in the new concern were reticent about the matter this afternoon, and refused to give out any definite information.

WILL PUSH GOEBEL'S CONTEST.

Committee Which Will Hear the Evidence Is to be Formed To-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 3.—The joint committee which will hear evidence in the Goebel-Taylor and Beckham-Marshall contests for Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be formed to-morrow. The law provides that the members of the committee shall be drawn by lot, three in the Senate and eight in the House. The policy of the Goebel leaders will be to push the contests to a final issue as speedily as possible.

Col. Whallen was arraigned on the attempted bribery charge before Magistrate Thompson to-day, and held over to the Franklin County Grand Jury, his bond being fixed at $10,000. In the Circuit Court President Hector V. Loving of the Louisville Trust Company was before Judge Cantrill, charged with contempt for disobeying the order of the court to turn over the vault box alleged to hold the $4,500 which, it is claimed, was to be paid to Harrell in the event he voted against Goebel in the contest. Loving stated that he merely desired to protect the customers of his company, and his attorney moved to quash the summons gainst him. This the court overruled.

Thereupon a response was filed to the rule for contempt, and in this it is stated that Whallen, Harrell, and Charles Ryan rented the box in question and deposited something in it, the box being sealed up and covered over with white paper. The trust company officials were notified not to allow the box to be opened except in the presence of and by the consent of all three parties. Judge Cantrill adjudged the response insufficient, and ordered the box to be produced in court at 11 o'clock to-morrow. It is understood the order of the court will be complied with, a motion for an appeal to the Court of Appeals having been overruled.

Papers in seventeen contested election cases affecting seats of House members have been filed with House Clerk Leigh. Ten of the contestants are Democrats and seven Republicans. The result of these cases will have an important effect on the contests over the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S VENTURE.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—"Lucky" Baldwin, to whom remains only a remnant of a once large fortune, proposes in the Spring to go to Cape Nome, the new mining camp under the Arctic circle, and start a dance house. Whether he will add games of chance that appeal to miners is yet uncertain.

Mr. Baldwin has chartered a vessel to carry his troupe, and it is probable the theatre will be so arranged that it can be put up in a few hours. Out of this venture Baldwin hopes to recoup the fortune he has lost in the last ten years.

Lake Shore Limited.

Every day leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast, and Chicago at 4:30 P. M via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

A THANKSGIVING AT GUAM.

Proclamation Issued by Capt. Leary, the Governor.

Celebrations of Feasts of Patron Saints Forbidden — No Export of Food Allowed.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Capt. Peter Leary, United States Army, stationed at Fort McHenry, received a letter to-day from his brother, Capt. Richard P. Leary, Governor of Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, which contained a number of interesting documents pertaining to the affairs of the new possessions of the United States. The first Thanksgiving proclamation ever seen by the inhabitants of Guam was issued by Gov. Leary, and follows:

"Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God in His divine providence to grant to us during the past year a continuance of His goodwill and unbounded love, as exemplified in His bestowal of the countless blessings of health, happiness, peace, prosperity, protection, and freedom of religious worship, exemption from devastating scourges of epidemic diseases and storms, release from the arrogant and tyrannical domination of unworthy preceptors, and in the enjoyment of other unceasing blessings, it is proper that a special day be set aside as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our Supreme Benefactor for all these gifts;

"Therefore, in conformity with the time-honored custom of the United States Government, I, Richard P. Leary, Captain, United States Navy, Governor of the Island of Guam, do hereby appoint and set aside Thursday, Nov. 30, 1899, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and all persons in this island are recommended to abstain from unnecessary work on that day and to assemble in their respective places of worship at such times as may be convenient to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His merciful goodness and loving kindness to us and all men."

Gov. Leary has already caused slavery to be abolished in the islands, compelling a number of friars to leave the place, and has amended the marriage laws in regard to polygamy. One of his recent orders states that it is prohibited to import or sell intoxicating liquors in the island except by a special license issued by the Government, and that violation of the order will be punished by a fine of $100 or imprisonment for thirty days, or by both. For a second offense, all of the offender's goods may be confiscated. "Drunkenness," says the order, "is the chief source of all crime and trouble in this island, and must and shall cease."

A second order says: "For the protection of Government interests, and as a safeguard against the machinations, devices, and schemes of speculators and adventurers, it is hereby ordered that all persons who claim ownership of land in this island or its dependencies, are prohibited from selling or transferring any portion of such property without first obtaining the consent of the Government. Violation of this order may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both." Capt. Leary states that he is making every effort to teach the natives to be self-supporting. An order issued to further this idea follows:

"Until otherwise ordered, the exportation of hogs, cattle, fowl, eggs, rice, corn, and sweet potatoes from this island is hereby forbidden. Articles of food may be delivered to vessels in sufficient quantities for the subsistence of those on board during their stay in port, and their passage to the next port of destination. The delivery of such articles of food to ships is prohibited without a Government license."

In consequence of the liability of riots, the following order was issued.

"Public celebrations of the feast days of the patron saints of villages will not be permitted. The Church and its members may celebrate their feast days within the walls of the church, chapel, or private residences in accordance with the regulations for the maintenance of public peace, and unless otherwise ordered; the only public holidays recognized will be Sunday, and the holidays authorized by the United States statute laws, and by proclamations of his Excellency, the President of the United States.

FEARS FOR A TRANSPORT.

The Victoria May Have Been Lost in a Typhoon on the Way to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The big transport Victoria is now seventy-eight days out of this port for Manila, and shipping men are fearful that the vessel has gone to the bottom. Twenty per cent. reinsurance was made on the Victoria to-day.

She was spoken by the transport Tartar on Nov. 14, between this port and Honolulu, with a broken shaft. The Victoria refused tow, expecting to have the broken shaft repaired in a week at most. A few days later a terrible typhoon raged in the track of the Victoria, the same storm that nearly sent the Manuenuso to the bottom. Nothing has been heard of the transport since spoken by the Tartar.

The vessel is owned by J. Ness of London, and left here for Manila loaded with forage and supplies for the forces in the Philippines. Capt. Blakely was in command, and it carried a crew of fifty-two Europeans. The ship is of 1,500 tons net, and valued at $150,000.

DR. McGLYNN VERY ILL.

He Is Not Strong Enough to Undergo a Necessary Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan 3.—The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in this city, is still confined to his room by illness, and his condition is such as to cause alarm among his large circle of acquaintances. Six weeks ago he was taken ill, but there was every sign of an early recovery, and the physicians said he would be himself in ten days, but he continued to lose flesh and strength daily. His once tall and robust frame is now emaciated and he is now scarcely recognizable even by close friends. It has just become public that he has a mysterious growth on the right hip and its appearance has baffled his physicians. It is eating its way in his system and robbing him of his vitality and strength.

The doctors say he is not in a condition to undergo an operation, as the strain on his present weak system would undoubtedly prove fatal. Dr. McGlynn is sixty-eight years of age, and has always been active and enjoyed the best of health until his present illness. Only clerical friends are allowed to see him. Every day the parsonage is besieged by members of the congregation inquiring as to the condition of their pastor. Dr McGlynn, although weak physically, is strong in mind and spirit. He jokes with his callers and converses with his usual keenness and intelligence. He says he hopes for the best, but must bow to the will of Him who is all-wise.

Man and Wife Sixty Years.

BURLINGTON, Jan. 3.—John T. Severns and wife celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding at their home last evening. Three children, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild of the couple were present. Two witnesses of the wedding only survive, one of them, Mrs. Cornelia Goslin, of Washington, D. C., being present at the celebration.

Jersey Central's Atlantic City Special, A New 3 1-4 Hour Express.

January 8th and thereafter will leave foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M.; South Ferry at 3:25 P. M., arriving at Atlantic City at 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 2:10 P. M., arriving at New York at 5:25 P. M. Route via Lakewood.—Adv.

POUND TO SUCCEED PAYN

Cornell Professor Is Selected for Superintendent of Insurance.

FORMERLY A STATE SENATOR

Payn's Friends Say It Will Be Impossible to Secure Enough Votes to Displace Present Incumbent.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—It is stated positively and on good authority that Gov. Roosevelt has determined to nominate Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport for the position of State Superintendent of Insurance, to succeed Louis F. Payn, whose term will expire next month. The report is accepted without reservation by the legislators who are still here, and there is much speculation as to Mr. Pound's chances for confirmation by the Senate.

The friends of Superintendent Payn, and they are prominent in all the groups in the hotel corridors, are boasting to-night that the Governor will find it impossible to secure the twenty-six votes needed to confirm the nomination. Some of the Payn men are making offers to wager odds that their chief will hold over until the end of the Governor's term.

There is no mistaking the feeling of the followers of Mr. Payn. Led by him, they are ready to make a contest against the Governor, and openly declare that they will carry the fight into the State Convention next Fall and attempt to prevent the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt.

It is impossible to learn here what answer Mr. Pound made to the Governor when the latter made a tender of the nomination. It is said that the Governor offered the place to six different organization Republicans, who each refused to accept it.

Mr. Pound was a member of the State Senate for one term, which ended in 1895. He was a member of the Lexow committee which investigated the workings of the New York City Police Department in 1894, and during the two years in which he was in Albany he was quite prominent in legislative affairs. He was a candidate for renomination in 1895, but was defeated by Timothy E. Ellsworth, the present Senator from the Forty-fifth District. Since that time Mr. Pound has not been actively engaged in politics, having accepted a chair in Cornell University, which he now holds.

CHICAGO MULCTS A RAILWAY.

Agrees to Give the Northwestern Elevated Road an Extension of Time for $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—After a short and bitter conflict the municipal authorities and the officials of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company agreed to-night to bury the hatchet. The chief stipulation is that the company pay into the City Treasury $100,000 in consideration of an extension of time for the completion of its track and sub-structure to May 1, 1900, and for the building of its stations to Jan. 1, 1901. The sum named is an equivalent for $100,000 forfeit provided in case it failed to finish the huge framework by the first day of this year.

The city agrees to drop the prosecution of its case against the train crew arrested Tuesday while attempting to run a train in defiance of the order.

The arrangement was effected at a conference held late this afternoon between the Mayor and the Council Committee on Finance, acting on the part of the city and representatives of the road. After a brief session a modus satisfactory to both sides was established. Its provisions were drawn up in the form of an ordinance, which will be presented Monday evening.

In view of the newly made agreement all effort on the part of the city to use the Northwestern as a club to enforce the payment of compensation alleged to be due the city from the Union Loop Company is expected to cease.

FAVORS AMERICAN LABOR.

Mrs. Anderson of Greenwich Orders that Italians Be Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, the daughter of the late Jeremiah Milbank of New York, has decided in favor of home labor in preference to Italian labor from out of town, although it will cost her many thousand dollars to do so. She owns the large estate where "Boss" Tweed once lived, and recently added to it by purchasing 100 acres of the Lyman Mead estate. The last acquisition she proposes to make into a large park, to which the townspeople will have free access. She has engaged a Superintendent to carry out her ideas, and for several weeks past 100 laborers have been employed there, laying out and building five miles of roads, an artificial lake, and doing grading.

It will take at least a year to complete the work, and then Mrs. Anderson will admit the public to it, although it is understood she will not deed it to the town until her death.

On Saturday night last, in looking over the pay roll, Mrs. Anderson discovered that there were many foreign names thereon. She inquired and found that the Superintendent had thirty Italians from nearby towns working at $1.15 per day. The other men were getting $1.75. She was displeased and ordered that hereafter none but resident laborers be employed, and that the wages be uniformly $1.75 per day.

TWO-MINUTE MILES ON ICE.

Boats on the Shrewsbury Cover Six Miles Under Twelve Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 3.—The small yachts of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club fleet tried conclusions in a six-mile race this afternoon. The little fellows did some fast sailing, the winner covering the distance in a trifle less than twelve minutes. The starters and the order in which they finished follow:

Commodore Samuel Morford's Flaw, Joseph L. Bursowe's Hurricane, Rensselaer Hendrickson's Nip, and Charles Foxwell's Flirt. Several more yachts were put on the ice to-day and in a race which will be sailed to-morrow there will probably be a large entry list.

INSURANCE COMPANIES BARRED.

Right to Do Business in Massachusetts Taken from Two Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Insurance Commissioner Cutting yesterday peremptorily revoked the authority to do business in this State of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and the Insurance Company of the State of New York for violation of the laws of the Commonwealth. Both companies have recently reinsured their business, including their Massachusetts risks, in the Manhattan of New York, which has no authority to do business in this State. The law violated by these companies is Chapter 537 of the Acts of 1898.

The risks of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and that of the Insurance Company of the State of New York were reinsured in the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company just before the close of 1899, and it was then announced that the former company would continue to operate in a limited manner, and that the latter company would be placed in voluntary liquidation.

Evening Here, Then Your Trip.

After January 6, boat for Lackawanna midnight train to Scranton, Binghamton, Syracuse, Elmira, Buffalo, Chicago, leaves Barclay Street 11:30 P. M., Christopher Street 11:40 P. M. Sleepers open 9 P. M.—Adv.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD LEASED.

The Boston and Maine Will Assume Control Under an Agreement on a 5 Per Cent. Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The "Street" this afternoon learned the fact that the Fitchburg Railroad is to become in the immediate future a part of the Boston and Maine system, and the price of Fitchburg preferred advanced to 125. The Fitchburg Directors, as is well known, recently rejected the New York Central's offer of a ninety-nine-year lease at 4 per cent., and Fitchburg Railroad interests have planned to vigorously oppose the ratification of the Boston and Albany-New York Central lease by the Massachusetts Legislature.

It is declared that the Vanderbilts could better afford to lease the Fitchburg on a 5 per cent. basis, and thus stifle opposition, than to court the possibility of a defeat at the hands of the Legislature. But the Vanderbilts have not raised their bid. Meanwhile the Fitchburg Directors have been in consultation with the Boston and Maine people regarding the lease, and the announcement of completed negotiations will not be long delayed.

Both President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine and President Codman of the Fitchburg refused to-night to either affirm or deny a report that a lease agreement on a 5 per cent. basis had been made by the two Boards of Directors, and several of the Directors of both companies who were interrogated were likewise dumb. Nevertheless, there is the best of authority for stating that the deal was consummated to-day.

The Boston and Maine and the Fitchburg are competitors for Canadian business, the former being the ally of the Canadian Pacific and the latter having a traffic arrangement with the Grand Trunk. They are also in a less important fashion in competition for Chicago business. This alliance, while it gives the Boston and Maine Central control of all Northern New England, will be in the nature of a coup, and will not be at all palatable to the Vanderbilts, who thus lose their only hope of monopolizing New England traffic with the West.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME INQUIRY.

Witnesses Before the Charity Commissioners at Bath Testify Against Col. Shepard.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Commissioners Eugene A. Philbin, Peter Walrath, and Harvey W. Putnam of the State Board of Charities; Deputy Attorney General John H. Coyne, representing Gov. Roosevelt and the Attorney General's office, and Deputy State Controller Theodore P. Gilman, representing the Controller, to-day, behind closed doors, resumed the investigation of Col. Charles O. Shepard's administration of the Soldiers' Home at this place.

The committee held three sessions, convening promptly at 10 o'clock this morning. The first witness was former Assistant Surgeon Dr. E. C. Pixley, who testified that in his opinion Col. Shepard was addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, and was at times irritable and harsh in his treatment of the inmates while under the influence of liquor. The next witness was Walter Stewart, a former servant at Commandant Shepard's house. His testimony was in reference to certain vouchers which were alleged to have been certified to by Shepard and upon which Shepard drew Stewart's salary, $16 per month, for two months, while the latter was away and not in the employ of the State.

Gen. John M. Palmer of Albany, a Trustee of the home, was the next witness. He gave a history of the home from its infancy being one of the original Trustees. Gen. Palmer said that in his opinion Commandant Shepard was unfit for the position. The committee adjourned to-night until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DIES IN A LODGE ROOM.

Ralph Phillipson of Chicago Expires After Making a Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—After delivering a short address to the members of District Grand Lodge No. 3, Independent Order of B'nai Brith, Ralph Phillipson, sixty-seven years old, a wealthy retired clothing dealer, died suddenly of heart disease in the lodge room of the society, in the American Express Building, shortly before midnight.

After being called upon several times to speak, Mr. Phillipson reluctantly agreed, and spoke for fifteen minutes, during which time he became very much wrought up. The hall was still reverberating with applause when he made for a chair on the side of the stage. The speaker suddenly fell face downward on the floor, and was in an unconscious condition when picked up by his fellow-members. A doctor was called, but the man died before the arrival of the physician.

WASHINGTON "GANG" IN COURT.

Boy Who "Initiated" Another with Yellow Paint Is Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The four small boys who painted young Edward McFarland yellow on Christmas Day, were tried for assault to-day. The testimony was novel and diverting. They produced, as witnesses, their entire "gang" of about a dozen boys. All swore that it had been the custom ever since they could remember to "initiate" new boys into the "gang," and the oldest boy in the lot could remember that when he was a toddler in skirts the custom had been in full blast among boys who are now grown up. Generally the new boys are divested of their clothing, painted, and turned loose in the street, as was McFarland. Boys have been painted crimson, black, and navy blue, so that McFarland was considered by his peers to have gotten off easy.

John Griggs, who wielded the paint brush, was fined $5, and the personal bonds of the other boys were taken.

"JACK THE CUTTER" IDENTIFIED

Washington Prisoner Has Operated Here and in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The mysterious "Jack the Cutter" of Washington is Max Krebs, and he is the same man who was caught when beginning operations in New York in 1898. There is evidence that he is the same cutter who slashed so many women's dresses in Philadelphia during the Grand Army encampment there. He has operated, therefore, in at least three cities. He is a mystery to the police, who cannot account for his crimes.

There is nothing about Krebs to suggest an unbalanced or nervous person. He is placid-faced, meek, and guileless looking, a mere boy in appearance. He has many reputable friends here, who, in spite of his positive identification, still declare that it is impossible that such a well-behaved and quiet youth could commit such crimes.

Krebs has confessed that he was arrested in New York for dress slashing, but will say nothing to shed any light on his mysterious mania.

DENIED BY SENATOR HANNA.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Senator Hanna declared to-day that, although he had been urged to stand for the permanent Chairmanship of the next Republican National Convention, he would not do so.

"There are other men," he said, "who are more ambitious than I, and who value that honor more than I do. I will give way to them."

He also declared that he will not be one of the delegates at large from Ohio in the convention.

"I greatly desire that Gen. Dick shall have an uncontested place in the Ohio delegation at large," he explained, "and I am glad to step out in his favor. If I was to be considered as one of the delegates at large, precedent giving the place to me as a Senator, there would be a contest between Gen. Grosvenor and Gen. Dick. I being out of it, there will be room for both of them, as there should be, and friction will be avoided."

DEFIES THE CONTROLLER

School Board Refuses to Alter the December Pay Rolls.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. COLER

President Little Makes a Speech Reviewing the Year's Work and Upholding Official Action.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, the first held this year, took issue with Controller Coler in regard to the making out of its pay rolls and adopted a resolution, offered by ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, which, unless the Controller recedes from the position he has assumed, will compel another resort to the courts to decide the question in dispute.

All except three of the twenty-one Commissioners were present. The absentees were Morris E. Sterne, who is ill; Vernon M. Davis, and Thomas W. Timpson, appointed yesterday. Commissio

the President should make some statement about the arrangement entered into between himself and the Controller as to the making out of the pay-rolls. This board wants its President and itself set right in this matter. We want to show that we have performed our duty correctly under, to use a vulgar term, our job-lot charter. I have no desire to enter into a controversy with any other official, but I want it shown that certain statements, if not maliciously made, were known to be false and misleading. I don't think they ought to be allowed to pass unnoticed when we have all the necessary facts and papers to prove that we have been and are in the right. Our first duty, of course, is to protect the interests of the public school, and we can't do that properly unless we also protect the interests of the teachers. I don't believe that any department has the right to ask us to make sacrifices when we deem them illegal. Controllers and lawyers are not infallible. We don't want the charge to go unchallenged that we are conducting school affairs in a careless manner. We don't want to be criticised when we have done nothing to deserve criticism."

PRESIDENT LITTLE'S SURPRISE.

"The Chair," said President Little, "hardly knows where to begin in making such a statement as requested. It was to my utter surprise that Controller Coler raised another technical opposition to the payment of our teachers' salaries. If there is any one thing as to which this board took pains to be right, it was this same question. We were willing to admit for all the differences of opinion that prevailed as to the interpretation of the law. We were moderate and courteous in the stand we took, and willing that the matters in dispute be adjudged by the courts. When the question came before the courts, it was quickly decided in our favor. Justice Gaynor, in his opinion, used almost the same language that the President of this board did when the new schedule of May 17 was passed. We did not believe that it was the intention of the Legislature, or of the Mayor, or any one else that the pay of a male teacher should begin with $900, that he should be called upon to teach a number of years without any increase, and then at one jump be advanced to $2,100. It did not seem to us reasonable. So we adopted the May schedule, making a moderate increase of about $10 a month after a certain length of service, and so on. The Controller did not think we had any right to do this. We, therefore, joined issue, and the courts decided we were right.

"When it passed the May schedule the board, while not doubting its right to make it, and still not liking to overstep the line, had some correspondence on the subject with the Controller. On June 7 he was informed by letter that we had adopted the new schedule and that we couldn't then tell how much money would be needed to pay the boards increases and the Ahearn law's mandatory provisions. We, therefore, asked permission to pay salaries out of the general fund. Controller Coler, in reply, said that he fully concurred with us. We then made out the pay rolls under those conditions for June, July, August, and September. He paid them without protest. But now, he says, we were all wrong. He has waited until the end of the year to come to this conclusion. If we are wrong now, we were wrong in June, July, August, and September. In my opinion, Controller Coler has not shown a candid acquiescence in the order of the Court."

"For what purpose does he want us to make out different schedules?" asked Commissioner A. Stern.

DISCOURTESY TO THE BOARD.

"He wants us to give each particular in each teacher's account," replied President Little. "It is not treating us fairly or legitimately to ask us to go back to June last. It's a question of bookkeeping entirely. It is going outside the bounds of official courtesy to demand that this board should make out these different accounts."

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen asked if the Controller did not mean the December pay rolls only. President Little replied that Mr. Coler included all rolls since April 25 last, even the supplementary pay rolls.

"He wants them all analyzed since that time," added President Little. "Otherwise there would be nothing in his requirement. If he was willing to pay the last five months without protest there would be no reason for his protesting against the December pay rolls only."

"It seems," said ex-Judge Van Hoesen, "that we may have to take action in the courts to compel the Controller to adhere to the rolls as made out. Let the Controller himself assume the responsibility if he doesn't like the way the pay rolls stand. He has no right to shift this burden on us because it would mean more labor to his own employes. This is something for the Controller to attend to. It is not for us. If he has any difficulty in making up his books he ought to increase his staff, and not throw this work on the auditor of the Board of Education."

To explain the situation fully the privilege of the floor was extended to Auditor Cook. In answer to questions by various members, he said that $750,000 of revenue bonds had been sold to meet the mandatory provisions of the Ahearn law, that nearly $490,000 was required to meet the increases for 1899 under the May schedule and the Ahearn law's provisions that it was a very easy matter to state in bulk how much was required to meet each account, but that it would take several months to show in the pay rolls under which fund each cent was expended.

"What useful purpose is to be subserved by the Controller's demand?" asked Commissioner Burlingham.

"I know of no good reason," replied Auditor Cook.

"Is it a fact," asked ex-Judge Van Hoesen, "that he requires a statement from you not only for December, but for all amounts increased since June 1?"

"Yes, Sir."

Commissioner Burlingham asked if it was true that Brooklyn had sent in pay rolls showing the discrimination required by the Controller. Auditor Cook replied that it was not true. The only full pay rolls sent in from that borough were for Schools Nos. 9 and 23, and they were for the purposes of the test suit.

Commissioner Burlingham moved that President Little and the Committee on Finance be asked to confer with the Controller on the disputed question and report, if necessary, at a special meeting to be called by the President.

THE BOARD'S DEFIANCE.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen offered the following substitute, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the pay rolls for December, 1899, as presented to the Controller, are the same in form and make-up as the pay rolls presented to him every month since June, and that there is no reason known to this board why the pay rolls for the month of December should now be put into a new and unusual form; and that it is for the Controller, and not for this board, to keep the account of the amounts to be charged to the fund raised by the sale of revenue bonds under the so-called Ahearn bill, inasmuch as the proceeds of the sale of the revenue bonds, when received by the Controller, necessarily form part of the general school fund, out of which the salaries of teachers are paid."

The meeting then adjourned.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES TOO HIGH.

Controller's Charges Against Department of Education — Commissioner Moriarty Accuses Him of Injustice.

An investigation which Controller Coler recently made into the methods of purchasing supplies for the Department of Education disclosed the fact, he says, that the city was paying higher prices for certain articles, especially scissors, of which large quantities are used, than was absolutely necessary, and that the quality was restricted, thus shutting off competition. The inquiry was occasioned by the discovery by one of the Controller's subordinates that the prices paid for scissors were higher than equally serviceable articles command in the open retail market. Further investigation showed that, although the scissors bought were in accordance with the conditions relating to bids for stationery, they were of inferior quality.

In this particular instance all bidders for the supplying of the articles were compelled to submit prices on scissors, which were marked "official samples," bearing the exclusive mark of dealers, and consequently compelled to pay such prices as were asked by said dealers, irrespective of the quality or merits of the same. In this case there were furnished 550 dozen scissors, for which the price charged was $1,766.50, which was over $500 in excess of the price for which they could have been purchased from reputable dealers, who have stated that they are prepared to guarantee the quality of the scissors as being equal to those furnished to the Board of Education.

A great saving would have been made, the Controller says, had the bids on "official samples" been dispensed with.

Controller Coler objects particularly to the introduction of any provision in the invitation for bids for scissors and all supplies furnished and work done for the city that will restrict or embarrass full and open competition and prevent obtaining the lowest prices for the city. Under the conditions prospective bidders, he says, are discouraged from participation in bids for city work, and a decided benefit is lost by not having open competition.

Considerable correspondence between the Controller and the Board of Education followed the discovery of the alleged irregularity, and the bill of the successful bidder was held until after the Auditor of the Board of Education had explained the matter, when it was paid because the prices were in accordance with the bid and the resolution of the Committee on Supplies authorizing the purchase. President Little, in a letter to the Committee on Supplies, upheld the position of the Controller, and advised that hereafter the competition for all supplies be open. In conclusion, President Little said:

"I have given some attention to the question of scissors and am satisfied that the board has lost a great deal of money during the year by not following the suggestion here made, and I fear that this is not the only article of which the same thing may be said."

The matter was brought up at the meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday by Commissioner Moriarty, who is a member of its Committee on Supplies, and is also Chairman of the Central Board's Committee on Supplies. He said that the contract for the scissors was awarded by the board before he became a member of it. He was sorry, he said, that the Controller had been guilty of an attempt to cast an undeserved slur on the present board. He could not help declaring it an unfair and unjust statement.

Commissioner A. Stern raised the point of order that it was a matter for action by the Central Board, and President Little declared the point well taken.

BIG CUTS IN TEACHERS' PAY.

Appropriation for 1900 $600,000 Under the Amount Now Needed.

One of the officers of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx said yesterday that the whole staff of 6,000 teachers of these two boroughs, except such as profited by the $600 mandatory provision of the Ahearn law, would have their salaries reduced by the new schedule which is to go into effect this month. The appropriation for 1900, he said, is $600,000 less than asked for and needed. Some of the teachers will be reduced as much as $200 or $300.

None of the salaries of the fifteen Associate Superintendents or of the clerks and other employes of the School Board will be reduced, as the amount asked for in their cases was not cut down by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

NEW SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor Appoints A. H. Morris and T. W. Timpson.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday appointed Alfred Hennen Morris and Thomas W. Timpson School Commissioners for Manhattan and the Bronx. The School Board, therefore, now has its full complement of twenty-one members.

Mr. Timpson is the senior partner of the firm of T. W. Timpson & Co., real estate dealers, contractors, and builders, whose offices are at 1,231 Franklin Avenue.

Mr. Morris is a son of the late John A. Morris. He and his brother, D. H. Morris, are owners of Morris Park. A. H. Morris was born in 1864 at Wilmington, Del., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1885. He married Miss Jessie Harding, and his home is at Avylon, Westchester. He is in the real estate business, and has always been a Democrat. In March, 1892, he was elected Supervisor of the Town of Westchester, and in November, 1892, was elected to the Assembly from the Second District of Westchester County. He served on the Committees on Ways and Means, Affairs of Villages, and Public Education. In November, 1893, he was a candidate for the Senate in the Fifteenth District, but was defeated by George W. Robertson, Republican.

PROSPECT PARK THRONGED.

Twenty-five Thousand Skaters on the Lakes During the Day.

A record-breaking crowd of skaters visited the lakes in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, the second day of skating this season. The entire chain of lakes in the park was thrown open yesterday afternoon, and the police estimated that fully 25,000 skaters were on the ice during the day.

There was a big rush of girls and boys to the Park when the schools closed. There were thousands of skaters on the ice at 10 o'clock last night, when the lakes were closed. The probabilities are that there will be excellent skating in Prospect Park for a week at least, the ice being in fine condition.

PHONETIC SPELLING APPROVED.

Press of the University of Chicago Will Use It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Phonetic spelling was given a vote of approval by the University Congregation at the University of Chicago this afternoon. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the adoption by the Board of the University Press for use in the official publications and journals of the university of the list of words with changed spelling accepted by the National Educational Association be approved."

About a dozen publications are printed by the University Press. The Press Board adopted the change several months ago, but delayed making the innovation because the Faculty members wished that the question should be discussed by the congregation.

ST. PAUL'S ALUMNI MEET.

Gifts of $100,000 Toward a New "Upper School" and a Library from George R. Sheldon.

The whole ground floor of the Academy of Medicine was given over yesterday evening to graduates of St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., whose "old boys" are scattered from Maine to California. The occasion was a meeting of the Alumni Association of the school, where former pupils of various ages shook hands with masters of the school and recalled old escapades and athletic contests between choruses which they had sung in Concord years ago.

There were several hundred of the alumni, coming from various parts of the country, young fellows but a short time out of school and gray-haired men who could discuss with accurate memories conditions existing in St. Paul's considerably before the birth of the present generation of valedictory orators and football Captains. Many of the men who met at the reunion had won distinction of one sort or another.

The members began to arrive about 8:30 o'clock and after spending a half hour or so standing about in groups and chatting vigorously over old times, they entered the assembly hall on the ground floor, there to listen to news of the school.

Sherman Evarts, son of ex-Senator William M. Evarts, President of the Alumni Association, presided and made an interesting and witty address. He was followed by the rector of the school, the Rev. Joseph M. Colt, who received an ovation. Dr. Colt announced the gift to the school of a new and beautiful library by George R. Sheldon and his family of this city, and of gifts aggregating $100,000 toward a fund of $150,000 for the erection of a new "upper school."

The Rev. Edward Parker, a master at the school, gave some details as to its condition and progress, and urged the alumni to make personal visits there and see what had been done for themselves. He further stated that, of 117 boys graduated last year from the school, only 6 failed to pass the entrance examinations at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Williams, and Trinity Colleges. This statement was received with cheers.

The Board of Trustees of the school was represented at the reunion by Bishop William W. Niles of New Hampshire, the Rev. Henry Ferguson, Moses Taylor Pyne, Douglas Robinson, George Harrison Fisher, Charles F. Gardiner, the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, and Edward Abott. Others present included Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck and Gen. F. H. Appleton of Boston, Owen Wister, Sydney George Fisher, Henry Drayton, and D. Murray Bohlen of Philadelphia; R. Brent Keyser and Laurison Riggs of Baltimore, Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, E. C. Potter, Alonzo Potter, Hamilton Fish Kean, Charles M. Oelrichs, Henry Parish, Jr., James D. Livingston, L. L. Delafield, De Lancey Howland, S. H. Hoppin, Percy R. Pyne, T. F. Bayard, Hoffman Miller, Charles D. Dickey, Elisha Dyer, Herbert Parsons, George R. Sheldon, J. J. Chapman, W. Cowdin, Henry L. Wardwell, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., F. Egerton Webb, H. P. Webster, Dr. La R. Morris, and Grenville Kane.

Gen. Butterfield Gaining Strength.

Dr. Frederick A. Castle of 51 West Fifty-eighth Street, who is Gen. Daniel Butterfield's attending physician, said last night that Gen. Butterfield was in no danger whatever and was steadily regaining his health.

GEN. FRENCH HELD AT BAY

British Commander Is Unable to Occupy Colesberg.

BOERS' STUBBORN RESISTANCE

Guns Supposed to Have Been Silenced Are Still Active—The Attacking Troops Need Reinforcements.

NAAUWPOORT, Cape Colony, Jan. 3.—There was brisk fighting to-day in the hills around Colesberg. The Boers stubbornly resisted the British at every point, but gradually retreated.

The British hold the extreme position to the south and east, overlooking the town.

The hills around Colesberg are numerous, not in ranges, but in groups, making it very difficult to hunt the Boers out.

Sixteen wounded have arrived at Arundel.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The latest advices from the Colesberg district tend to modify the self-congratulations on Gen. French's success. The predicted occupation of Colesberg had not been accomplished yesterday evening, while the Boers' guns, announced to have been silenced, were still active.

The War Office this afternoon issued a dispatch received from Gen. French under yesterday's date, saying his position was the same as on the previous day, that with small reinforcements he could dislodge the Boers from Colesberg, and, in the meantime, he continued manoeuvring.

The total British casualties about Colesberg in two days were six men killed and twenty wounded.

Apparently Gen. French holds nothing within five miles of Colesberg Junction. His request for reinforcements dispels any present hope that he will be able to seize one of the crossings of the Orange River.

It is possible that when Lord Roberts arrives Gen. French will be ordered to quit his present unsupported position and to concentrate his command at De Aar or Orange River. As The Daily Telegraph says, Gen. French "seems to be in the position of a man having a tiger cat in a trap and unable to kill it for want of a stick."

A special dispatch from Rensburg, dated Tuesday, Jan. 2, says a supply train, without a locomotive, was set in motion within the British lines near Colesberg, and proceeded so near the Boer position that it was impossible to recover it, and the British guns therefore destroyed the trucks. It is suspected that this was the act of a traitor.

The supply train, says another dispatch from Rensburg, ran into a broken culvert and was wrecked. The Boers began looting it and another Rensburg train was dispatched to the spot in an attempt to recover the provisions. The Boers opened fire on the troops and natives accompanying it, forcing the second train to retreat after several of the natives had been killed.

A special dispatch from Naauw Poort, dated Tuesday, Jan. 2, says the British command Norval's Pont Bridge with two guns and also command the Colesberg Bridge, and that the Boers have no way to retreat, except by way of Normberg. The dispatch adds that big developments are expected tomorrow.

BOER ARMY ATTACKS GATACRE?

Unconfirmed Report Received of a Sharp Fight Near Sterkstroom, Cape Colony.

STERKSTROOM, Cape Colony, Jan. 3.—The Boers attacked Gen. Gatacre's forces near Molteno this morning. A brisk action is now in progress.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The report of the attack on Molteno is not confirmed.

METHUEN EXPECTED TO ATTACK

Col. Pilcher's Movement Said to be a Part of a Plan to Flank the Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—From a source which has many facilities for gaining inside news from South Africa, it is learned that Col. Pilcher's occupation of Douglas is regarded as merely the first step of Gen. Methuen's carefully matured plans to outflank the Boers.

According to this authority, it is probable that Col. Pilcher, in conjunction with Gen. Babington's force from the Modder River, will proceed to the rear of those intrenchments which now prevent Gen. Methuen from proceeding to Kimberley. Col. Pilcher has only about forty miles' travel before he achieves this end, and, if this understanding is correct, an attack by Gen. Methuen and a determined effort to relieve Kimberley may be expected any day.

KIMBERLEY STILL BOMBARDED.

British Artillery Replies to the Fire of the Boers.

KIMBERLEY, Dec. 26.—The Boers last night evinced considerable interest in the Premier Mine, using their searchlights. This morning they actively shelled the fort. The Royal Artillery replied. Our shells were well placed and dropped amid the smoke of the enemy's guns.

Last night's storm ignited some of our militia mines, but there were no casualties.

Cecil Rhodes has supplied the Boer prisoners with new clothing.

RUSSIA WILL NOT INTERVENE.

Czar Said to Have Given This Assurance to Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan 4—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"Emperor Nicholas has assured the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg (Sir C. S. Scott) that Great Britain need not fear intervention or any sort of difficulty from Russia in the present South African complications. This may fairly be interpreted as an assurance, including an indirect promise, that France will abstain from creating difficulties for England."

WARM PRAISE FOR COL. PILCHER.

Commander of the Colonial Troops Wins Commendation.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Lacking news from the main British camps in South Africa, whose future action can alone have an important effect on the larger issues of the campaign, the British public is making the most of Col. Pilcher's miniature battle. Unbounded tribute is paid to the prowess of the Canadians and Australians, and graphic accounts are published of the enthusiasm in Douglas as the victorious troops entered that place.

A correspondent with the flying column says:

"The immediate result of Col. Pilcher's success is the entire dispersal of the rebels who have been governing the country for the past six weeks.

"After Sunnyside was captured the Torontos occupied the laager for the night, and joined the main body the following morning, bringing the whole of the Boer tents, wagons, and loot, and leaving the Cornwalls in garrison at Sunnyside. The British force then started for Douglas, the Torontos bringing up the rear in wagons. In the afternoon the troops entered the town unopposed and amid extraordinary scenes. The inhabitants were overjoyed, and crowded about the soldiers, shaking hands with them, and when they learned that their deliverers were Canadians and Australians the enthusiasm became frenzied. There were deafening cheers as the troops traversed the main street, and it was almost impossible for them to make progress, the crowds being so eager to shake hands with the colonials.

"It appears that the Landdrost and all the mounted rebels evacuated the place on the previous night. The unmounted rebels are reported to be intrenched in the vicinity. Quantities of ammunition were captured and destroyed."

ARMS FOR BRITISH FORCES.

The steamship Sabine, Capt. Thomas, will leave this port this morning at 10 o'clock bound for Delagoa Bay with a miscellaneous cargo, and, although no definite information could be obtained from her commander, it is believed that she has on board an immense quantity of provisions, arms and ammunition, army blankets, and general supplies for the British Army in the Transvaal.

The ship was lying alongside the East Central Pier at Atlantic Docks last night, and the last of the cargo was being stowed away in order that she could be pulled out into the stream at daylight. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Capt. Thomas declined to give the name of the charterers of the Sabine, but gave the port for which the vessel was to clear.

A rumor yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Norwegian steamship Thordis had been chartered by Edward Perry & Co. of the Produce Exchange Annex, through Bennett, Walsh & Co., to carry munitions of war to the British Army in South Africa, was denied by both Mr. Perry and Capt. Bennett.

"There is absolutely no truth in the rumor," said Mr. Perry. "We have chartered the Thordis for our regular trade, which is exclusively with China and Japan, and will not carry any supplies of any description to either army."

Inquiry at the British Consulate failed to throw any light on the destination of either the Sabine or the Thordis.

BULLER SHELLING THE BOERS.

Night Bombardment and Patrol Surprises Continued.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Buller continues his night bombardments and patrol surprises. As the Tugela River is again fordable and the stretcher-bearers have again been requisitioned at Durban and Pietermaritzburg there is a disposition to believe that the British advance will not be long delayed.

Since Commandant General Joubert's return to the front the cannonade of Ladysmith by the Boers, it is reported, has been much livelier. Between Dec. 18 and Dec. 29 four shells killed one officer and thirteen men, and wounded thirteen officers and eleven men.

CANADIAN MAYOR CAUSES A STIR.

Message to the Queen Repudiated by Other Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 3.—New Year's Day, Mayor Sears sent the following cable to the Canadian High Commissioners: "Stratcona, London: May New Year's blessings rest upon her Majesty, bringing peace with honor."

As a consequence the Aldermanic Board is after him. At a meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday Aldermen Millege, Christie, Maxwell, Waring, McMulkin, and others indignantly repudiated the Mayor's right to speak for the people. The Mayor refusing to call a special meeting of the counsel to discuss the matter to-day, a meeting was called by eight Aldermen, and a warm time is expected.

The Board of Public Works, before adjourning, adopted a series of resolutions setting forth that, whereas the expression "peace with honor," in diplomatic language, indicates that a nation having suffered reverses, may, without loss of dignity, accept terms of its opponent, and that the unalterable opinion of this committee is opposed to peace upon any other terms than the unconditional surrender of the national enemy, the board regrets that no semi-official manner the views of the people of St. John should have been set forth in the language quoted above, and desires to not only express the hope, but the firm conviction, that her Majesty's Government will prosecute the war in such a manner as to vindicate the honor of the nation and the cause of justice they have, as ever, undertaken to sustain.

MANY NOTABLE VOLUNTEERS.

Prince of Wales's Equerry Among Those to Go to the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Hon. Sidney Robert Greville, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, has obtained the Prince's commission to go to the front. Recently he has been acting as Lord Salisbury's secretary instead of Mr. Schomberg McDonnell, who has gone to South Africa.

Among the announcements of those who volunteered yesterday appear the names of a hundred or more sons of gentlemen. Many of these are Scotch.

The papers comment upon the fact that, in view of the state of public opinion, it is much easier to go to war than to stay at the clubs, which wear a particularly deserted aspect.

All parts of England and Scotland report lively volunteering, the leading feature being the great sums raised by private subscription for volunteer equipment. Some of the counties have given sums as high as £30,000. It is computed that the provinces have already raised nearly £600,000, while London is raising £120,000 for the City Corps.

TRANSVAAL AGENT AT THE HAGUE.

Dr. Leyds Shown Great Courtesy by the Queen.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 3.—Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, attended the New Year's ball at the palace yesterday evening.

Queen Wilhelmina conversed several times with him. He was received by the Foreign Minister to-day.

MARLBOROUGH MAY STAY AT HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—At Lord Chesham's headquarters it was said to-day that the Duke of Marlborough's offer to accompany the Oxfordshire Yeomanry to South Africa has not yet been accepted, in spite of the published statements to the contrary.

It is further said that it is quite likely he will not go to South Africa, as he already had a black mark against him on account of being married, and, a correspondent was informed, his successful passing of the medical examination is doubtful.

Great Britain Orders New Guns.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The War Office acknowledges the inferiority of the regular artillery by authorizing the equipment of the new battery attached to the London Volunteer Corps with Vickers and Maxims, some of which the Boers use, and by ordering 100 of these 12½-pounder quick-firers built immediately. The officers and men of the new battery will be supplied from the Honorable Artillery Company.

Commandant Swanelef Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Sterkstroom announces that Swanelef, the Boer commandant at Stormberg, has died of his wounds.

Eight More Regiments Called Out.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Eight additional militia regiments have been called out. Seven of these will serve in Ireland, replacing the regulars sent to South Africa.

Shoes Ordered from India.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—In consequence of the strain on the Army Clothing Department, the War Office has been obliged to order a hundred thousand pairs of shoes at Cawnpore, in the Northwest Provinces of British India, a town noted for its leather works, and a place where strong forces of British troops are usually stationed.

Churchill Gets a Commission.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day announces that Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent who was captured by the Boers in Natal and taken to Pretoria, whence he subsequently escaped and arrived safely at Delagoa Bay, has been appointed a Squadron Leader in the South African Horse.

Golf Champion Ordered to the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The amateur golf champion, John Ball, Jr., has been ordered to South Africa with the Denbigshire Yeomanry.

Mr. Astor Contributes £1,000.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor has contributed £1,000 to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund.

Colonial Troops Greatly Admired.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—At the Modder River camp the conduct of the colonials is greatly admired, and all are delighted that they have struck the first blow on the western frontier since the battle of Magersfontein. It is believed the relief of Kuruman will quickly follow.

German Count Joins the Boers.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Count von Rothkirchtrach has joined the Boers.

British Agent Arrested in Prussia.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—It is reported that a British enrolling agent has been arrested at Korbetha, Prussia.

Chamberlain Congratulates Canadians

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—Lord Minto, the Governor General, to-day received the following cablegram: "London, Jan. 3.—I congratulate Canada on gallant behavior of contingent engaged at Sunnyside. Chamberlain."

Canadians to Sail This Month.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 3.—It is stated by the Militia Department that the transports Laurentian and the Montezuma, carrying the second Canadian contingent to South Africa, will sail from Halifax on the 18th inst. and the Pomeranian on the 20th. The Western squadrons go by the last steamer.

AMERICANS TO SUPPLY SADDLES.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The Globe Democrat says:

"E. F. Hutchings, President of the Great West Saddlery Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who secured a contract with the British Government for furnshing the equipment for a portion of the 10,000 new cavalry troops called out after Gen. Buller's reverse at the Tugela River, has sub-let most of the order in the United States. Three leading army saddle manufacturers of the United States, located at St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, secured the business. The British Government has adopted for its rough rider service in the Transvaal the United States cavalry saddle and bit."

Great Britain Charters Steamers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The British Government has chartered the steamers Lord Iveagh and Lord Dufferin to be used as transports to South Africa. It is also negotiating for the Lord Ormonde. All of the vessels belong to the Lord Line and run regularly to this port. Their agent is the Atlantic Transport Company, of which Bernard N. Baker, who recently presented the steamer Maine to the British Government as a hospital ship, is the President.

Capt. Reichmann to Accompany Boers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Capt. Carl Reichmann of the Seventeenth Infantry and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, has been detailed by the Secretary of War to accompany the Boer army for the purpose of observing and reporting upon military operations in the war in South Africa. His duties will be similar to those of Capt. Slocum of the Eighth Cavalry, who is with the British army in the Transvaal.

Michigan Send Money to the Boers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 3.—John Steketee, Vice Consul of the Netherlands, today forwarded to Holland a draft for 9,200 guilders, Grand Rapids Hollanders latest contribution for the widows and orphans of Boers killed in South Africa. The sum amounts to $3,078 American money.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—F. C. Armstrong, London; J. C. Whitney, Baltimore.

NETHERLAND—John Philip Sousa, the band director, just returned from Mexico; Prof. Charles M. Manly, Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

HOLLAND—William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Rhode Island; J. W. Dunn, Cincinnati.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Francis Winslow, United States Navy; Gen. Rov Stone, Washington; P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

HOFFMAN—F. C. Stevens Washington; J. Appleton, Philadelphia; C. S. Spencer, general manager of the Adams Express Company, Boston.

MAJESTIC—S. Williams, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Montclair; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Northport.

BUCKINGHAM—S. C. Hopkins, Catskill.

MANHATTAN—Judge Henry Dykman, White Plains.

MURRAY HILL—Pierpont Isham, Chicago; Prof. W. B. Greene, Jr., Princeton.

GRAND—Major J. M. Kelley, United States Army.

GILSEY—Gen. Lew Wallace, Indiana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. M. Casler, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. H. Allerton, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; St. George Hotel.

Emporium Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Fechter, millinery, 626 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Palace Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. L. Rothschild, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Frederick, Hankey & Co., Toledo, Ohio; G. Frederick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; H. Hart, woolens; M. Hart, woolens, 727 Broadway.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hayden, cloaks, suits, and ladies' wear, 115 Worth Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Doerle, millinery, 2 Walker Street.

Root, L. B., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; S. B. Fox, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

McCann, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Byrnes, woolens; 52 Walker Street; Gilsey House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Rosenthal, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; L. D. Shipman, housefurnishing goods; C. B. Lamson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Ludwig, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; D. Saks, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Beckwith, T. F., Boston, Mass., dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Daizell, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Biedler, F., Baltimore, Md., shoes; Hotel Imperial.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel; H. Barschkils, silks and velvets; Hotel Albert.

Aiken, George, Philadelphia, Penn., white goods, laces, notions, and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, furniture 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.; J. R. Hills, dry goods; C. C. Cook, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Spiesburger, L., Chicago, Ill.; woolens; Belvedere House.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith, J. J., Pittsburg, Penn.; dress goods and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods, silks, linens, and hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

O'Dwyer & Ward, Detroit, Mich.; E. F. Ward, ladies' and infant's wear; S. Miller, millinery, 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Beard, L., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; L. Beard, white goods and laces; H. J. Beard, notions and fancy goods; 355 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Frankel, Frank, & Co., Keokuk, Ia.; D. Frankel, furnishing goods; J. Lyons, millinery; 134 Spring Street; Hotel Vendome.

Filene & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, hats and caps; Hotel Vendome.

Lowman Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Lowman, piece goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lyman Brothers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; O. W. Lyman, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

McAuslin & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dress goods and cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Levy, Paul S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Levy, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Cohn, Joseph, & Son, New Orleans, La.; H. Cohn, tailors' trimmings, 10 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods, satines, and linings; Hotel Imperial.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Michaels, cloths; 760 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Strauss, Isaac S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. J. Strauss, furnishing goods; 106 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, cloaks; Miss J. M. Clark, white goods, laces, and embroideries; Westminster Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; D. Williams, dry goods; M. H. Griffin, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Newhard, furnishing goods and ladies' wear; 258 Church Street.

Herman, L., Danville, Va.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; J. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Kleeman, J. & W. L., Springfield, Ohio; J. Kleeman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Forneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Forneaux, millinery; H. Hoefle, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Koenig, L., Lewiston, Penn.; dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kutz & Sockerman, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kutz, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; G. Eisenberg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Kronthal, J., Sandusky, Ohio; clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; A. J. Cozelar, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street.

Rider, Wallis & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. V. Rider, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Wallace, J., & Son, Stroudsberg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Morris, A. M., Houston, Texas; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Jennie O'Neil Potter Better.

Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter, who is a patient in St. Luke's Hospital, was reported as being much improved early this morning. She is in no immediate danger.

ANOTHER TUNNEL PROJECT

Company Incorporated to Build to Brooklyn and Jersey City.

A RAPID TRANSIT CONNECTION

Grades in Manhattan Arranged for That Purpose—New Company May B

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

John H. Yocum Tells How Easy Cyanide of Mercury Is Made.

HARPSTER SHEDS NO LIGHT

Andre Bustanoby, Amateur Handwriting Expert, Seems Nettled When Mr. Weeks Asks No Questions.

It was a day of small details in the trial of Roland B. Molineux yesterday. Mr. Osborne switched again and began to take up the collateral matters intended to piece out the fabric he has sought to weave and to incorporate into it the elements necessary to make it a complete whole.

To do this, Mr. Osborne put on the stand during the morning session the policemen who first went to the Adams flat after Mrs. Adams died, a number of detectives, some of the women employed by the various patent medicine firms who knew of the receipt by their employers of the letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet," asking for the remedies, and John H. Yocum, a chemist and a friend of Cornish, who told the jury how easy it was to make cyanide of mercury, the poison which was sent to Cornish, and which he afterward administered to Mrs. Adams, causing her death.

In the afternoon there were a number of detectives and Capt. McClusky, the chief of the bureau, as well as Andre Bustanoby, the Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and A. A. Harpster, who has been a central figure in the case from the start, owing to the fact that a letter signed in Cornish's name, and alleged to have been written by Molineux, was sent to a Detroit firm asking for Harpster's record while in their employ.

Of all this testimony, that of Mr. Yocum seemed to be of the most importance from the fact that the chemist testified that he had made mercuric cyanide from a combination of various dry colors, and Mr. Osborne did not let the jury forget that the defendent was Superintendent of a dry color factory. Mr. Yocum was careful to state that his experiments in poison compounding were made after the death of Mrs. Adams.

The testimony of Harpster was a complete surprise and nothing was elicited that shed any light on the case. The defense thought so little of it that Mr. Weeks asked but one question on cross-examination. Harpster was not asked anything about his relations with Molineux, and as he testified that he knew nothing of any feeling existing between Cornish and the defendant except what he had heard he was not allowed to throw any light on the question of motive.

AMATEUR HANDWRITING EXPERT.

The testimony of Andre Bustanoby was in some points remarkable. Mr. Bustanoby swore that, in spite of his duties as Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, he had yet time enough to become something of a handwriting expert, and to make a study of the defendant's writing. Molineux, he said, signed a great number of checks for meals in the restaurant when he was a member of the club, and as a member of the House Committee he had also signed and written orders for various articles.

Then Mr. Osborne, after vigorous objection from Mr. Weeks, asked Bustanoby to look at all the disputed writings, and after a look at them the witness said that they were undoubtedly in the handwriting of the defendant. He said the same of the address on the poison package, except that in that instance he qualified his statement by saying that the writing of the address was disguised.

Mr. Bustanoby also maintained that he was a friend of Molineux, and in the next breath testified that the day after the murder he had at once gathered all the samples of Molineux's writings that he could find, and had compared them with the "fake" facsimile address published in a newspaper.

Mr. Weeks declined to cross-examine Mr. Bustanoby at all, and the witness seemed very much nettled that his testimony was not thought of more importance by the defense. When Mr. Weeks said he had no questions to ask, the witness looked at the attorney for the defense in blank surprise and still kept his seat in the witness chair. A court attendant told him he could go, and he went.

Molineux's smile was very much in evidence again yesterday. It first became evident when Mr. Yocum was on the stand telling how easy it was to make mercurial cyanide. It was intensified when Miss Evans, formerly an employe of a patent medicine maker, was being pressed by Mr. Osborne to tell what the remedy made by her former employer was for.

It broadend when Bustanoby said he was a friend of the defendant, and was in evidence all the time Harpster was on the stand. In fact, Molineux seemed very well pleased at the trend of things. He looked well, and after the session he hurried back to the Tombs, remarking to Mr. Weeks that he did not want to miss his exercise.

RECORDER GETS A TELEGRAM.

What, for a moment, promised to create a sensation happened at about 3 o'clock, while Bustanoby was on the stand. Recorder Goff suddenly stopped the proceedings and called the attorneys on both sides up to the bench.

"I have just received a telegram bearing on this case," he said, "and if counsel will step up here I will show it to them."

A wave of excitement went through the room, and the officers promptly rapped for order. The jurors looked at one another in amaze, and suddenly all was so still that the faint whispering between the Court and the lawyers could be distinguished. They talked for about five minutes and looked more amused than worried as they took their respective places.

The Court and the lawyers refused to talk about the matter, but it was learned that the telegram was from Mr. Rogers, the divorced husband of Florence Rogers, Mrs. Adams's daughter, and that in it he asked the Recorder to be allowed to go on the stand and contradict certain testimony given by Cornish.

Policeman John H. Palmer, who was attached to the West One Hundredth Street Station on Dec. 28, 1898, was the first witness called to the stand after court convened. He said he went to the flat after the death of Mrs. Adams, and that Dr. Hitchcock handed him the bottle holder, the bottle, and the address on the poison package. He later gave them to Dr. Weston.

On cross-examination he said he did not search for a tumbler when he got to the flat. He asked Mr. Hovey what had become of it, and the latter said he did not know. Mrs. Rogers told him later that the District Attorney was her friend, and she refused to give any information, saying that she was acting under advice of counsel.

Detective Sergeant Herlihy, the next witness, told of tracing the silver holder to the store of Hartdegen & Co., in Newark. He also told how he came into possession of some of the letters to patent medicine firms signed "Cornish" and "Barnet." He said he had examined the blue-tinted letter paper and had found out that it was made by the Whiting Company. He found that the firm sold it only to three houses in Newark, three in Manhattan, and one in Brooklyn.

MR. YOCUM'S TESTIMONY.

John H. Yocum then took the stand. He said he was chemist in the employ of the United States Leather Company, and had been with them for seven years. He said he had known Cornish since 1896, and had lived at one time with him in Mrs. Adams's flat. That was when they lived on Park Avenue.

"On the day of Mrs. Adams's death, did Cornish call on you at your office?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"He did. It was some time in the afternoon, and I noticed that he looked ill. He told me about the death of Mrs. Adams, and he looked so ill that I suggested we have a drink. He took whisky and milk, but was unable to keep it on his stomach.

"I finally gave him the key to my room at the club and told him to go there and lie down. I saw him again that night, and two doctors were with him. He wanted to go to the flat, but I would not let him, and went up there myself."

"Do you know much about cyanide of mercury?"

"As a chemist I do."

"When was your attention first called to it particularly?"

"When I read the report of Dr. Witthaus that Mrs. Adams had died from it."

"Have you ever made any of it?"

"I have."

"Frequently?"

"Yes."

"How is it made?"

"Well, there are various ways. I first made it in my laboratory of Prussian blue and yellow oxide of mercury. This was in the presence of Detective McCafferty. You mix the two together and then drain off the precipitate. This crystallizes and contains the mercuric cyanide."

"And there you are," said Mr. Osborne, spreading his hands and grinning at the jury.

"And there you are," repeated the witness.

"Is it easy to make?"

"One of the easiest things I ever tried."

Mr. Yocum then explained that he had obtained the same result with a combination of sulphate of mercury (Queen's yellow) and Prussian blue. The method of mixing, he said, was quite as simple.

MR. WEEKS CROSS-EXAMINES.

"What is Prussian blue?" asked Mr. Weeks on cross-examination.

"It is a cyanide of iron."

"Where did you get it?"

"From Elmer & Amend."

"Do you call that a dry color?"

"Yes."

"Were you able to buy it yourself from that firm?"

"I was."

"What did you use in combination with prussian blue?"

"The yellow oxide of mercury."

"Is that a dry color, too?"

"I am not a color chemist," said the witness, "but I should say that it was."

"Where did you get the oxide?"

"I have had it in my laboratory for several years."

"What did you use the next time?"

"The sulphate of mercury, also known as Queen's yellow."

"Do you call that a dry color?"

"I believe the authorities so designate it."

"Did you make any other tests except those you have stated?"

"I did."

"And did you succeed in reducing the mercuric cyanide?"

"I did not succeed."

"Did you make any tests with the crystals you obtained to find out what they were?"

"Not at first."

"What did you do with them?"

"I gave them to Detective McCafferty."

"Then how are you able to say that what you gave him were crystals of cyanide of mercury?"

"Because I made some more in the same way, and those I tested."

"What tests did you make?"

"The sulphuric acid test. From this I got the smell of hydrocyanic acid, that element being released."

"What kind of crystals did you get?"

"Eight-sided crystals. They were without color."

Mr. Weeks asked the witness if he recognized the authority of Bloxam as a chemist, and when the witness said that the work was a standard one Mr. Weeks read that the crystals of mercuric cyanide were four-sided.

"At the Coroner's inquest you said that Cornish was excited and rattled to death. Is that true?"

"It is. He was very nervous and ill."

OSBORNE ANGERS THE RECORDER.

On redirect examination Mr. Osborne brought out that any chemist could go to a dealer and buy mercuric cyanide without question. He then tried to prove by the witness that the bromo-seltzer received by Cornish was not in a bromo-seltzer bottle, but really in a bottle such as cyanide of mercury is usually put up in.

There was a vigorous objection from Mr. Weeks on this line, and, in spite of the ruling by the Recorder against him, Mr. Osborne went right on as if the Court had not ruled at all. There was a long wrangle and the Recorder angrily said that the examination had gone far enough, and Mr. Yocum was allowed to go.

Henry C. Lockwood, a clerk in the General Post Office, was called to the stand and shown the poison package address. He said that the package had been mailed on the Broadway side of the General Post Office, and was fourth-class matter. The five stamps on it, he said, would carry twenty ounces, or a pound and a quarter. One of the jurors called the witness's attention to his statement about fourth-class matter, and Mr. Lockwood said he had made a mistake, and that on that class of mail an ounce, and not two ounces, was carried for 1 cent.

"Then, the package weighed about ten ounces, instead of twenty, is that right?"

"That is right," said the witness. He then told where, in his opinion, the letters asking for remedies had been mailed. Most of them, he said, had been mailed in the General Post Office.

Miss Elsie Gray, a young woman in the employ of the Kutnow Company, told about the finding of the request letter to the firm for a sample of the powder. She said the samples were sent out in tin boxes not sealed, and then detailed how she and the detectives, having a photographic copy of the poison address, had searched through about 100,000 letters until they finally discovered one which looked like that writing. She recognized one of the letters signed "H. Cornish" as the one she had unearthed.

STRUGGLES WITH A WOMAN.

Miss Agnes Evans was then called to the stand, and Mr. Osborne struggled with her for over an hour before he finally got from her the admissions he wanted. Miss Evans was formerly in the employ of Dr. Burns, who made and sold a remedy from an office on Columbus Avenue. An admitted letter of Molineux asking for this remedy and inclosing 25 cents, is in evidence.

Miss Evans said she remembered receiving the letter and entering it in a book. She said she knew little about Dr. Burns's business, as she had been his wife's companion rather than one of his employes. She at first refused to state what the remedy was for, and then said she could not remember.

George Salmon, an athletic instructor in the Cutler School and a friend of Cornish, was called to the stand. He said Cornish on Dec. 24 showed him a bottle of bromo-seltzer and a silver holder which, he said, had come to him through the mails as a Christmas present. He identified the articles in evidence. Mr. Weeks asked him if Cornish had ever shown him any other Christmas present received by him, and the witness said he had not.

Henry H. Wotherspoon, Jr., testified to about the same state of facts, except that, had his suggestion been taken, there might have been a number of lives lost. He got as far as saying that when Cornish showed him the bottle and holder he suggested that the crowd there—King, Finneran, Salmon, Cornish, and himself—make a loving cup of the drug in the holder and take a drink all around. When he reached that point in his testimony he was reminded that he could only say what was done, and not what was said.

Alvin A. Harpster then took the stand. He said he knew Cornish had been at one time in the employ of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

"Did you ever have a talk with Molineux about Cornish?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"I never did," was the reply.

"Did you ever hear the defendant talk about Cornish?"

"No."

"Do you know of any friction that existed?"

"All I know about that is from hearsay."

"Do you remember testifying before the Coroner's jury," Mr. Weeks asked, on cross-examination, "that on Nov. 22 you met a friend on a street car and told him that if he was ever looking for a good salesman and collector not to forget you?"

"I believe that's right," said Harpster.

"Who was that friend?"

"I knew him as 'Gus' Morgan."

BUSTANOBY ON THE STAND.

Andre Bustanoby, a pale, dark little man, with a pointed beard, and who spoke with a decided foreign accent, then took the stand. He said he was Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He said he knew the defendant well, and had often seen his writing.

"You got to know his writing very well, did you not?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes," answered the witness.

"What did you do on Dec. 28?"

"I compared a fac simile of the poison address with letters I had of Mr. Molineux's."

"Did any one suggest that course to you?"

"No."

"What did you do then?"

"I showed the writings to Mr. Adams."

"Were you and the defendant always on good terms?"

"Yes."

The various letters signed "Barnet" and "Cornish," asking for remedies, were then handed to the witness, who was asked if he knew whose handwriting they were in.

"In Mr. Molineux's handwriting," said the witness.

"I show you the address on the poison package," said Mr. Osborne. "Whose writing is that?"

"Mr Molineux's, disguised," was the ready answer.

"Do you know of any trouble between Cornish and Molineux?"

"Not of my own knowledge."

"Were there not charges brought by Molineux against Cornish?"

"I did not know what they were. I only heard of them."

"Did you and the defendant ever talk about Cornish?"

"Yes. He once told me that Cornish had interfered in certain gymnasium and amateur circus matters when he should not have done so."

"Did you ever speak about Harpster with the defendant?"

"No."

Mr. Weeks declined to cross-examine, and Detective Carey took the stand. His testimony was practically a duplicate of that given by Detective Herlihy, and brought out nothing new. Capt. McClusky was then called to the stand, and he had reached a point where he corroborated the statements made by his officers when court adjourned until this morning.

LOVING CUP FOR VICAR BROWN.

The Congregations of St. John's and St. Luke's Chapels Join in Honoring Him.

The Rev. Philip A. H. Brown was the recipient last evening of a silver loving cup presented to him by the congregations of St. John's and St. Luke's Chapels, Trinity Parish, in recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his vicarate. The presentation was made in St. John's Chapel, Varick Street, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity. He said in the course of his address:

"This gift is intended as a memorial of the affection and love which the congregations here and at St. Luke's bear to their Vicar. You think of Mr. Brown as your Vicar, but I always think of him as the last of the deacons. When I lived at the old Trinity Hospital I used to employ a deacon, who resided with me in the rectory. Walter M. Noyes was the first of them. He was followed by others, and on Oct. 7, 1871, Philip A. H. Brown came. In 1872 it was decided that the rector of Trinity Parish should live up town, and I was enabled to take 'the last of the deacons' with me. Then he was called to Cooperstown, and after two years there was recalled to this parish.

"I knew before Mr. Brown came to us that he had been one of that brave band of men who, acting according to the dictates of their own consciences, served the Confederacy. I esteemed him the more highly because of his gallant and brilliant services in that capacity. After he was called here a lady, one of those kind women who are always finding out things, came to me and told me that I did not know all that there was to be known about Mr. Brown's career. Then she told me that he had been in the Confederate Army. I told her that I knew it, and esteemed him the more highly for it, and she went away a much astounded woman."

Dr. Dix then presented the loving cup to Mr. Brown. The latter made a brief speech of acknowledgement, thanking the rector and the congregations.

The loving cup is a handsome piece of work. It has on one side a picture of St. John's Chapel and on the other St. Luke's. The inscription is as follows: "Presented to the Rev. Philip Auld Harrison Brown, M. A., Vicar of St. John's and St. Luke's Chapels, Trinity Parish, New York City, on the completion of twenty-five years of faithful and devoted service in St. John's Chapel as priest and pastor, by his grateful parishioners and friends. 1875—1900."

A reception in the school house adjoining the chapel followed, at which many of the New York clergy and prominent laymen were present.

SANTOS COFFEE LANDED.

Part of J. W. Taylor's Cargo in Brooklyn—Vote to Admit the Rest Lost.

Three barges containing 20,000 bags of the cargo of Santos cofee of the steamship J. W. Taylor, which was held up by the Board of Health, was landed at the foot of Jay Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The landing place is at one of the storehouses of the Arbuckle Coffee Company.

Elaborate preparations, it is said, have been made for roasting the coffee. It is to be dumped from the sacks into specially constructed crates and then hoisted up into one of the buildings to be roasted. The coffee, it is said, will be subjected to about 300 degrees of heat, and the sacks and crates are to be burned.

At a meeting of the Board of Health a vote to admit the five barges containing the remainder of the coffee from the J. W. Taylor was lost. President Murphy and Commissioner York voted against it. Had Commissioner Cosby been present the vote would have carried.

THIRD VISIT FROM BURGLARS.

Station Agent Told He May Be Carried Off Next Time.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—Thieves entered the railroad station at Kirkwood on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad early this morning. The big safe was blown open and $25 stolen.

The burglars left a note addressed to Agent Edge, extending holiday compliments, regretting that they were forced to disarrange his office, and promising to come back in a few days and take away the pieces. They also cautioned the agent to take better care for his own security or they would carry him away.

This is the third time the place has been entered within a year.

MUST PRODUCE THE WILL.

Lawyer Has Been Holding It as Security for Payment of Services.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Vice Chancellor Reed at Trenton yesterday filed an opinion in relation to a contention of a Newark lawyer, which is interesting as establishing a precedent. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bracher, a resident of New York, desires to probate the will of her husband, but Franklin M. Olds has been holding it as security for the payment of a variety of services.

"I will observe," says the Court, "that it would be a curious condition of affairs if an attorney could practically defeat the probate of a will by its retention until a bill against the testator is paid, when there can be no one to pay the bill on behalf of the estate until the will was proved, and there can be no one with whom the amount due can be litigated. Such judicial sentiment as has been expressed upon this subject is against the right to withhold a will from probate upon the ground that its possessor has a lien for professional services."

Sports Ice-Bound in a River.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The steamer Oliver King is ice-bound in the Tennessee River near the mouth of Little River and is in a dangerous position. On board the boat are twenty-five sports from Knoxville, Loudon, Kingston, and Chattanooga, who were on their way into Little River to have a big cocking main. The supplies have been exhausted, and a party left for Loudon to-day to get them relief. The boat is in the centre of a big ice gorce.

New York Preparatory School.

The officers of the New York Preparatory School yesterday sent a notice to all the officers of professional schools in New York stating that the question raised by the Regents at their last meeting was purely a technical one, and affects only the method of carrying on the finances of the school. It does not in any way affect scholarships or methods of teaching. The old methods will be continued, and a new term will begin Jan 29. Students may matriculate at any time

His Loving Wife, "Nit."

NEWARK, N. J. Jan. 3.—Vice Chancellor Emory to-day heard evidence in an action for divorce brought by Mrs. Salina A. Charlton against John Charlton. Desertion is alleged. Mrs. Charlton formerly lived in this city; she now lives in Atlantic City. One of the exhibits used in evidence was a letter written by the petitioner to her husband and signed "Your Loving Wife." The letter, the witness declares, was returned to her by Charlton with the word "nit" appended to her signature.

New Fire Engine Houses.

Four new fire engine and hook and ladder houses are to be erected by the city from plans submitted to the Department of Buildings yesterday by Architects Horgan & Slattery. The aggregate cost of the buildings is estimated at $200,000. Two of them, to be erected at 217 and 219 West Seventy-seventh Street, will provide quarters for engines and hook and ladder trucks. A hook and ladder house will be put up on a fifty-foot frontage at 113 and 115 West Thirty-third Street, and a new two-story engine house will occupy the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Trolley Workmen Sue for $70,000.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The Village Trustees have got to face a number of lawsuits in the Supreme Court as a consequence of the arrests on New Year's Day of men employed in equipping the trolley line for the Union Railway Company. Seven of the employes of Bellows & Merritt, contractors, who were among those arrested, have retained a lawyer to bring suit for $10,000 each against the Village Trustees for false imprisonment, and it is said others will follow their example.

CONSOLIDATED GAS DEAL

Secures Control of William C. Whitney's Power Company.

TO CHEAPEN PRICE OF LIGHT

President Gawtry Says the Gas War Situation Is Not Affected by the Consolidation.

Confirmation of a deal by which the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, with its National City Bank and Standard Oil interest, will acquire a dominant interest in the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, now officially known as the Power Company, was had yesterday from the officers of the Consolidated Gas Company. Harrison E. Gawtry, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, said the deal had been consummated after negotiations of relatively short duration.

"We have united with William C. Whitney's electric light concern," he said. "It is practically a merging of the two companies into one under the control of the Directorate of the Consolidated Gas Company. This will result in benefit to the people. By the consolidation we hope to effect certain economies, which will enable us to cheapen the price of light. All these large combinations of capital are lowering the cost of products to the consumer. Combination is the only way in which this desiderum can be brought about. No individual or small business concern could accomplish it."

Mr. Gawtry declared that there is no foundation for reports that negotiations are impending for the acquisition of the electric plants in Brooklyn. "We have nothing to do with lighting interests in any boroughs outside of Manhattan and the Bronx. Neither has there been any change in the situation as far as the other gas companies are concerned. Our relations are precisely the same as they were two months ago, and I see no present prospect of a change."

Neither Mr. Gawtry nor any other officer of the Consolidated Company would give any information about the terms and conditions of the transaction.

President Anthony N. Brady of the Power Company declined to see any one in regard to the deal. None of the other officers would talk, and Henry D. Macdona, William C. Whitney's personal representative, also declined to say anything in the absence of Mr. Whitney at his Long Island residence. No statement on the subject could be had, either from the Messrs. Rockefeller or their representatives. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, was equally reticent.

A Director of the Consolidated who is in a position to know the inner details of any arrangement, said: "The whole thing is a little premature. The deal has nothing to do with Metropolitan Street Railway affairs. Nor has it anything to do with the gas situation. It is not a consolidation, but a bringing nearer together of Consolidated and Power Company interests. We believe that we shall work in harmony to the best interests of the stockholders and the public. We shall introduce economies which will result in benefit to those who use electric light. The transactions will be a harmony of interests between the United Electric Light and Power Company, which the Consolidated controls, and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, which was acquired by the Power Company a year ago. Details of the arrangement will be made public shortly."

Russell Sage, President of the Standard Gas Light Company, said: "I know nothing of the deal between Consolidated and the Power Company except what I read in the newspapers. It does not affect the Standard or the 'gas war.' We have never meddled with electric lighting."

Frank S. Hastings, a Director of the New Amsterdam Gas Company and its gas expert, said that the deal would have no effect on his company, as it had no bearing on the gas war.

Both the Consolidated Gas Company and the Power Company are corporations with vast scope and large capitalization. The Consolidated, which controls the Mutual, a Vanderbilt company, was launched in 1884 as a consolidation of the Manhattan, Metropolitan, Municipal, Knickerbocker, and Harlem Gas Companies. The capitalization is $39,078,000 and the funded debt $2,105,000. The company has 854 miles of mains in this city and supplies 14,500 public lamps and 250,000 meters. At the start the company paid 6 per cent. in dividends. The rate was in 1893 raised to 8 per cent. The 6 per cent. rate was resumed in June last, and last month it was reduced to 1 per cent. quarterly. Among the Trustees of the company are Thomas K. Lees, Morris Taylor Pyne, William Rockefeller, Augustus Schermerhorn, E. R. Holden, and Hugh D. Auchincloss.

The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was incorporated in this State in October, 1898. Its authorized capital stock is $36,000,000 and funded debt also $36,000,000. The power company owns or controls the following companies: Mount Morris Electric Light Company, North River Electric Light and Power Company, Block Lighting and Power Company, Manhattan Lighting Company, Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, Manhattan Electric Light Company, Harlem Lighting Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, the New York Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company. Of the Subway Company the Power Company owns nearly all the capital stock.

The entire capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York was purchased last January by the Power Company. The stock amounted to $9,200,000 and for it was given $21,000,000 in Power Company 4 per cent. bonds. The Power Company on Dec. 27 last had listed on the Stock Exchange $11,500,000 first mortgage collateral trust 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948 and $20,191,000 purchase money mortgage collateral trust 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1949. The purchase money bonds are to finance the Edison Company deal. In the application for listing the Power Company put tables of earnings and expenses of eight of the constituent companies for ten months of 1899 showing the net earnings to be $1,864,927.16.

The Directors of the Power Company are Anthony N. Brady, Thomas E. Murray, F. S. Pearson, Thomas J. Regan, Daniel H. Shea, Nicholas F. Brady, and Henry J. Hemmens. At the time of the organization of the Power Company the interests promoting it were announced as William C. Whitney, A. N. Brady, Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, and W. L. Elkins, and it was commonly spoken of as a Whitney corporation. When the Metropolitan Street Railway Company changed its motive power to electricity its officers denied that the conduits built along its lines were intended for electric light wires, claiming that the Metropolitan needed all for its traction service.

The rise and fall of Consolidated Gas issues yesterday on trading of less than 3,000 shares were easily the features of the stock market. From 191, the closing price of the previous day, the quotation steadily advanced until it lacked only 1 point of the 200 mark. Then just as suddenly came the decline, the stock falling to 193, later rallying a half point, where it closed with a net gain for the day of 2½ points.

Power Company bonds closed yesterday at 91 for fours and 106½ for fives. Fives closed on Tuesday at 104¾.

Pauper's Grave for a Soldier.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Clad in the uniform of a Sergeant of the United States Volunteers, the body of Walter Henderson, a young colored man, lies in Holle's morgue in a pine coffin awaiting interment in a pauper's grave. Henderson was one of the immunes who volunteered to go to the front when the war with Spain was declared. He is supposed to have at some time served in the regulars, as he was familiar with drill when he joined the immunes. Because of his knowledge of military tactics he was promptly made a Sergeant. He went to Fort Thomas, Ky., and contracted sickness, which finally developed into heart disease, from which he died, friendless, in a furnished room in West Kinney Street.

Mr. Haffen on Ash-Can Sprinkling.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Department of Street Cleaning offered at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday a resolution requiring householders to sprinkle water over ashes deposited in ash cans, to prevent the raising of dust when the contents are dumped into the removal carts. "The idea of sprinkling ashes with water is ridiculous," President Haffen of the Bronx declared. "My family has tried that. The water froze, and when the ash cart came along it took the driver some minutes to empty the can, and he didn't get it empty then until he had split the can and ruined it." Nothing was done with the resolution.

WANT CHEAPER CAB RATES.

Public Jehus Think 50 Per Cent. Reduction Will Help Them and Hurt Stable Proprietors.

If the New York cabmen, who, as a body, are now rent and torn by internal dissension, carry out the arrangements now in contemplation by a large element of this gentry, the long-discussed question of exorbitant fares may be settled before the Winter is over. A large faction of purveyors of two and four-wheeled extravagance has caused the framing of a bill which may be brought before the present session of the Legislature making the uniform rate of cab fare in the Borough of Manhattan twenty-five cents a mile or each fraction thereof, or fifty cents an hour where a vehicle is employed on that basis. The rate allowed by law at present is 50 cents a mile and $1.00 an hour.

The cabmen believe that were a law passed making the charges less they could still manage to eke out an existence. They even declare that by the passage of such a bill they will be able to earn more than at present, owing to the "special license nuisance," as they term it, which they say has almost driven them off upper Broadway and other likely sections of the city.

Public cabmen, it would seem, are more or less restricted in their movements, and are not allowed by law to obstruct the street at any point and are debarred from standing in front of the prominent hotels, clubs, &c., whence promising fares are likely to issue. Nearly every one of these places, the cabmen assert, is controlled by the big cab owners, who hold special licenses from the city and pay a large annuity to the proprietors for privileges. It is charged that the owner of the Waldorf-Astoria permit pays $14,000 a year. The cost is $2,000 at Rector's, the same amount at Shanley's, and proportionate charges are made at other resorts, some of them coming as high as $8,000. The public cabmen can find balm only in having the legal rate of fare cut in half so the owners will not make sufficient to pay such enormous prices for privileges.

It is further claimed that these big livery stables, not satisfied with exclusive privileges about the hotels and clubs, are applying for permits for stated corners between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, and that if this thing keeps up the ordinary Jehu will have to keep driving all the time as there will be no places left where he can stand his horse. A special license is granted up n the payment of $25 a year for each vehicle above the usual vehicle tax, which carries the privilege of standing at any point on the street with the permission of the owner of the property facing it. Ordinary cab licenses compel the vehicle to stand only in certain designated cab stands.

It could not be learned yesterday that the bill for the reduction of rates had been put into the hands of any legislator, but it was stated that the Cabmen's Union would hold a meeting at its headquarters at Thirty-second Street and Lexington Avenue within a few days, when the matter would be brought up for definite action.

The big cab owners assert that this is but an idle threat on the part of the independent Jehus, who, even if they had sufficient influence to secure the passage of such a bill, would be "cutting off their noses to spite their faces."

William H. Sealch, proprietor of the Opera Stables and holding the cab privileges for the Waldorf-Astoria and other hotels and resorts, said no livery stable could stand a reduction of 50 per cent. in its cab rates. "You may rest assured," he said, "cabs will never run in this city at 25 cents a mile, for it cannot be done except at a loss. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company loses $30,000 a year in its cheap cab service. It is the same with the New York Central."

BROOKLYN CLUB PAYS ITS FINE.

Mr. Ebbets Says This Is Done for the Sake of Harmony.

The club owners of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs do not regard seriously the talk of a baseball war as a result of the American League becoming antagonistic to the National League. At least it does not appear so. The Brooklyn and Baltimore Clubs have been reported as favorable to a new league, but this is denied by President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club.

The Brooklyn Club yesterday forwarded to N. E. Young, President of the League, its check for $500, the amount of the fine imposed because Brooklyn signed Shortstop Wrigley after the latter had been signed by the New York Club. At the time the fine was imposed the Brooklyn Club rebelled against paying the fine and even hinted at carrying its case to the courts.

"We decided to pay this fine," said Mr. Ebbets yesterday, "because of the adverse criticisms made. Some people went so far as to say that the club wanted to go back on its agreement with the League by not accepting a ruling as final. We pay the fine in a sportsmanlike spirit and for the sake of harmony, as it was said that we would block the deal leading to an eight-club circuit unless the $500 fine was remitted.

"The owners of the Brooklyn and Baltimore clubs believe that an eight-club circuit will benefit the game, and are ready to meet the Circuit Committee and consider any fair business proposition regarding the future of the Baltimore club. By paying the $500 fine we have placed ourselves on record as being in harmony with the National League."

John T. Brush of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Circuit Committee, will meet the representatives of the Brooklyn-Baltimore combination to-day. It is expected that the conference will lead to some definite understanding regarding the circuit for this season.

Yale Hockey Team Wins at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—Duquesne Garden was well filled to-night by lovers of hockey to witness the initial game of the series the Yale team is to play this week against all comers. The game to-night was between Yale and the Bankers of this city. It was fast and well played, resulting in the score of 2 to 1 in Yale's favor.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BET.—Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller entered the army in 1858. He served in China in 1860; in the Red River expedition of 1870; in the Asbanti war of 1874; the Kaffir war of 1878; the Zulu war of 1878-9. To attempt to give even a list of the campaigns in which Lord Roberts has been engaged would be impossible in a limited space. He entered the army, or, rather, the service of the East India Company, in 1851. His first active service was during the Indian Mutiny, when he performed many deeds of valor, and in which he was engaged from the outbreak to its finish. He took part in the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-8; the Lushai expedition of 1871-2; he commanded the Kabul field force at the capture of the Afghan capital, and was commander of the Kabul-Kandahar field force in the historic march to the latter city; he commanded the army in Burmah during the troublous times which followed, and has been Commander in Chief of the army in Madras, the army in India, and the British forces in Ireland. Gen. Buller has had more actual experience of campaigns in Africa, but neither of the two Generals has had any experience at all in fighting the Boers. Lord Roberts was assigned to command the British forces after the battle of Majuba Hill, but when he arrived at Cape Town a peace had been patched up.

W. H. FOX, Mannsville, N. Y.—A complete answer was not given to the question several days ago asking what was the influence on the recent tight money of the action of the New York banks in charging for the collection of out-of-town checks. Secretary of the Treasury Gage estimated that the falling off in deposits in New York banks due to this charge has, since it went into operation, amounted to between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000. This, however, is regarded in many quarters as a very low estimate. Officers of one group of steel and iron companies alone say that in their own cases they have found it advisable to keep their checking deposits elsewhere, principally in Chicago and Pittsburg, and that the loss to New York in deposits from them has been at least $15,000,000. Other industrial corporations are understood to have taken similar action, though it is quite impossible to obtain any accurate figures. The President of one of the National banks in the city says that in his opinion the loss to the banks has been considerably greater than estimated by Secretary Gage, and that that loss was undoubtedly a strong contributing factor in the tight money situation—the available lending money being of course reduced to the extent of the decline in deposits. It is added, however, that this loss would not have been so severely felt had there not been such an enormous drain from the interior for business purposes and an increasing demand in New York because of excessive speculation. It is pointed out now by bankers that out-of-town banks, in adopting the New York policy of collecting charges, must bring about a reaction, and that there will be no advantage to be gained by checking against accounts elsewhere.

M. D.—There is no accredited representative of the Transvaal Government in this country. Gen. James R. O'Beirne of 32 Broadway was appointed representative of the Transvaal in this country, but he was not recognized by the United States Government. The representative of the Orange Free State is Charles D. Pierce, Consul General, at 136 Liberty Street.

TO MANAGE BROOKLYN ELEVATED.

W. T. Goundie Appointed General Superintendent of the Line.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday announced the appointment of W. T. Goundie as General Superintendent of the elevated lines controlled by the company, and also of the bridge division. Mr. Goundie has been for a number of years the general manager of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, which is now a part of the Rapid Transit system. He is to direct the movement of trains and is to have entire charge of all depots, station agents, and of all the men employed in the operation or handling of trains and cars on the elevated lines.

The appointment of Eugene Chamberlain as Superintendent of Equipment was also announced by Mr. Rossiter yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain has been in charge of the company's repair shops at Second Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

Massachusetts Torrens Law Upheld.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Torrens Land act, the validity of which was questioned, was declared to be Constitutional by the Supreme Judicial Court to-day in a test case brought by William B. Tyler, against the Judges of the Court of Registration. The court was divided on the question, however. Chief Justice Holmes wrote the majority opinion and there was a dissenting opinion concurred in by Judges Loring and Lathrop.

Mrs. Edmund Taylor Dead.

The flags were at half mast yesterday over the American Steamship Line offices and dock, in consequence of the death of Mrs. Taylor, wife of Edmund Taylor, the senior partner of Richardson, Spense & Co., managing agents in Europe of the American Line.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales 3d Ave., 59th & 60th Sts

Women's Muslin Underwear, Men's Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c., Table Linens, Housekeeping Dry Goods, &c., &c., lower than ever, in the face of the fact that both mills and factories have advanced prices sharply. Our preparations for this great annual event antedated the "ascension," and our purchases were made at the lowest ebb of the price tide. Favoring circumstances not only enable us to undersell all competition, but actually permit us to quote lower prices than ever before. The big sale has only commenced, and the giant assortments are unbroken.

Another Suit & Skirt Sacrifice After Stock Taking.

To move them quickly, we offer the choice of 200 or more Ladies' High-Class Suits at 8.75

They are such as you would expect to cost $15 to $20. They are made of Venetians, Serges, Cheviots, Home spuns and Covert Cloths, in black, navy, brown, and dark tan; both fly-front and double-breasted box coats; some have velvet collars lined with taffeta silks or all-silk serge; SKIRTS are saddle back, percaline lined, velvet bound, strictly high-class custom finished and up-to-date in every detail. Never before, at this season of the year, in our recollection, has such an opportunity been presented to buy suits of this class at 8.75

Your choice of $35 to $45 Suits, the finest it is possible to make for those figures, at 19.75

$4.98—Ladies' Skirts, of Oxford gray, bluish gray, black and brown homespun, cheviot saddle back, panel side stitched and trimmed with large steeline buttons, percale lined, velvet bound; our usual price is $6.00; for this sale, 4.98

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Ladies' Flannel Wrappers.

We offer to-day 750 heavy quality fancy German Flannel Wrappers, all sizes, regular price $2.98; sale price, 1.89

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Shirt Waists.

Shirt Waists of best quality Taffeta sil

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

This is the Day's Program

WHITE SALE continues. The bargains are decisive and very real.

The Half-year Carpet Sale starts. And that is always an important event. Savings run from 20 to 60 per cent. —and we reckon on the prices you know, not on the higher ones that may be.

Hurt Books go on sale—a good many thousand volumes, one or two of almost everything. And the worst hurts are not as bad as you'll give a book in one reading.

Kitchen Utensils of enameled ware—half price. This isn't buncombe, but an explainable fact. Details follow.

We show beautiful new Cotton Dresses—advance guard of next summer's styles; we show the "1900" styles of heavy skirts—you'll like their differing style.

Very new All-overs for fine waists are shown in the lace store.

There is a swing to the business that lands it farther and farther into the camp of your good will. There is a wonderful difference between a bargain-store's scramble and the orderly selling of dependable goods at prices below their worth. It is always comfortable at the Wanamaker Store. And prices are least, quality considered—which means that Wanamaker's is the cheapest store in New York. Don't harbor a doubt about that. If you think differently, will you not kindly report a special example to us?

Thirteen Hundred and Sixty-one pairs of Men's $3.50 and $4 Russet Shoes at $1.75 a pair. The last of them. Fifth floor.

Half-Year Carpet Sale

STARTS THIS MORNING

January and July we clean house—the carpet store house—of all odd rolls, part rolls, remnants, and if by chance a whole big lot has proven a slow seller, that goes, too.

Prices Are Reduced 20 to 60 Per Cent.

As a rule—shorter the piece, the shorter the price we put on it, though whole rolls are marked at prices below present costs to us—some are far below.

To get the best out of such a sale, you should bring the measurements of several rooms. For instance—a charming carpet for the sitting-room might be found in the lot—part of a roll. If you knew pretty nearly what yards you needed, you could decide, and get it. And the present sitting-room carpet could be put on a bedroom. Do you catch the idea? Or, if you know the size of all your bedrooms, you can often change carpets around.

But there are carpets for all sorts of rooms—probably

Forty-eight Thousand Yards

ranging in price from 40c for the 55c Tapestry Brussels to $1.50 for the $2 Axminsters. We're talking of full rolls, from which you can buy what you please—except that we will not let you leave us with a bad-length remnant, for we do sell remnants at a deplorable loss, and lots of them are included in this sale. There are Ingrain Carpets for as little as 30c a yard.

Axminster Carpets, 72 patterns, that have been $1 to $2 are 80c to $1.50—and they'll be higher than the highest price when we go to market again.
Velvet Carpets, 21 patterns, have been 90c to $1.35, are 75c to $1.
Body Brussels Carpets, 31 patterns, have been $1 to $1.35, are 85c to $1.
Tapestry Carpets, 54 patterns, several grades, have been 55c to 85c, are 40c to 60c.
Ingrain Carpets, 56 patterns, have been 40c to 80c, are 30c to 60.
Full rolls of all the sorts we've told of.
And the Remnants are too cheap to need a word in the papers.
Third floor.

An Important Sale of Women's Wraps

We have some very fine values to tell you of to-day—to sell you, if you can find it convenient to get here in time. There'll be a good attendance—not a scramble—and the lots may end with the day.

Some of the garments we have just reduced; some we bought from our usual suppliers at a loss (to wind up their lines); some we reduced several days ago—but those lots are large and still hold out.

There are a good many $20 Jackets **at $10.** And the cheapest in the $10 group was $13.50 till last night.
There are stylish Jackets at $6—values $8.50 to $10.
And at $4—values up to $7.50.
There are handsome Ulsters at $50 and $75. We sold the early lots at $72 to $100.
And Golf Capes at $7.50, $8.50, $10 and $12.75—fine values. Do you know there are capes being sold under this name that don't deserve to be? A golf cape must be made from a shawl or from double-faced cloth. Best to be sure. Second floor.

Some Exquisite Fans

A friend of this store was in Canton, China, recently and ran across a queer little shop that we had never found. The inmates were making fans. Sticks are hand-carved from sandal wood; the fan part is of paper or of silk or in some cases of the sandal wood. The embroidering is exquisite on some of the fans. Others have tiny figures each hand-dressed in silk and with head of ivory. We're talking of the twelve fans he brought us. Only three others are in this country, so far as our informant could find it out. $4.75 to $10.

The Japanese Decorative Fans are in great demand—the figures on many of them stand out like the chorus in "Wang." These finest are 25c. We've others at 5c and 10c.

Exquisitely-gotten-up Fans for opera goers—these from Paris. $3 to $15—that's one group. Another group, $45 to $80. Every other right sort, from 75c. Broadway.

Handkerchiefs We shall not have such good news to tell often—for handkerchiefs are getting dearer.

All linen—every one of them—
MEN'S, HEMSTITCHED
$1.35 a dozen for $2 quality.
$2.50 a dozen for $3 quality.
WOMEN'S, HEMSTITCHED
$1.35 a dozen for $2 quality.
$2 a dozen for $3 quality.

Mufflers are a fourth to a third cheaper. Broadway.

Decorated Lamp Globes 10 inch, 11 inch, 12 inch globes, rich with pansies, azaleas, lilies, chrysanthemums, daintily painted on. There are some that predominate in pink—we call 'em pink globes, despite the other colors present. There are yellow ones and blue and green and brown. Been $1.50 to $3.50. All are marked

at one dollar

Basement.

The Muslin Underwear Sale

Store is just bubbling over with newest. Wait a minute for the bargain news, please—we want to invite you to see **The Newest Shirt Waists**—prices run from 50c to $17.50, but judge them by their prettiness. Here is a word of two or three groups—

50c—Checked percale, full front, plaits and bias yoke in back; laundered collar and cuffs.
75c—Striped percale; full front, bias yoke and plaits in back.
$1—Checked madras; full front; back of clustered plaits; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1.25—Striped percale; full front; clusters of plaits at intervals; yoke and plaits in back.
$1.50—Light striped percale; white pique yoke back and front; plaits in back; laundered collar and cuffs.
$1.75—Solid color madras; box plaits back and front; laundered collar and cuffs.
$2—Madras, light stripes; full front; back of yoke and plaits.
$2.25—Sheer lawn, light colors; entire waist in fine plaits; soft cuffs, laundered collar.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The muslin underwear is generous in sizes, is carefully made up, and runs from sensibly substantial to the daintiest, fluffiest style that Paris gives us. On the American makes, very great savings; on the French, very fair prices.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; plaits; narrow cambric ruffle. Only 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; deep flounce; hem and fine plaits.
65c—Muslin; plaits; deep hemstitched ruffle.
75c—Muslin; cambric umbrella ruffle; seven fine plaits.
90c—Muslin; lawn umbrella ruffle and ruffle of embroidery.
$1.25—Muslin; lawn umbrella ruffle; point de Paris insertion; plaits; lace ruffle.
$1.50—Cambric; lawn umbrella ruffle with clusters of fine plaits.

Night Gowns

38c—Muslin; round plaited yoke; wide insertion, cambric ruffles. Only 3 ta a buyer.
50c—Muslin; Empire neck, revers; cambric ruffles embroidery finished.
75c—Cambric; yoke of fine plaits and torchon insertion; torchon edgings.
85c—Muslin; yoke of embroidery and fine plaits, edgings of blind embroidery.
$1—Muslin; pointed yoke of all-over embroidery; fine embroidery edgings.
$1.25—Muslin; yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; embroidery edgings; hemstitching; ribbon at neck.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem; 3 plaits. Only 3 to a buyer.
15c—Muslin or eambric; deep hem and plaits. 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin: cambric ruffle edged with cotton torchon; plaits.
35c—Cambric; deep ruffle, wide torchon lace.
50c—Muslin; deep lawn ruffle and double ruffle hemstitched.
60c—Cambric; lawn ruffle; plaits; fine embroidery.
75c—Cambric; umbrella ruffle of embroidery; fine plaits.

Kitchen Utensils---Half Price

Enameled ware—the better makes. There have been changes going on among the manufacturers. Money, mills and brains talked—stocks on hand were in the way. So we bought them—they're stamped "seconds," but we guarantee every piece not to leak, and we believe the goods almost equal to "firsts." Half price. Selling started yesterday.

PIE PLATES—8 in., 6c; 9 in., 7c; 10 in., 9c.
COVERED SAUCEPANS—2 qts., 20c; 3 qts., 25c; 4 qts., 30c.
MUFFIN PANS—20c to 38c.
MEASURES—1 qt., 20c; 2 qts., 28c.
DEEP PUDDING PANS—1½ qts., 10c; 2 qts., 12c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c; 5 qts., 16c; 6 qts., 18c; 8 qts., 20c.
MILK PANS—3 qts., 11c; 4 qts., 13c; 5 qts., 14c; 6 qts., 15c; 8 qts., 16c.
TEA AND COFFEE POTS—1 qt., 21c; 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts, 28c; 3 qts., 31c; 4 qts., 35c; 5 qts., 39c.
LIPPED STEWING KETTLES—2 qts., 13c; 2½ qts., 15c; 3 qts., 18c; 4 qts., 19c; 5 qts., 21c; 6 qts., 23c; 7 qts., 28c; 10 qts., 35c; 12 qts., 38c; 14 qts., 50c.
TEA KETTLES—5 qts., 53c; 7 qts., 60c; 8 qts., 65c.
WASH BASINS—13 in., 18c; 14 in., 20c.
MILK KETTLES—2 qts., 23c; 3 qts., 28c; 4 qts., 33c.
FISH KETTLES—22 in., $1.40.
COVERED BUCKETS—1½ qts., 15c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c.
Basement.

Mattresses: Pillows: Bolsters—Bargains

$20.00 all-hair Mattresses, in one or two parts, **$16.80.**
$12.80 all-hair Mattresses, one or two parts, **$10.40.**
$9.80 Mattresses, mixed hair, **$8.**
$7.50 Mattresses of short hair and tampico, at **$5.60.**

These are all standard weight—40 pounds. We'll make any other weights and mattresses in any size you want, at corresponding prices.

Pillows, of live goose feathers—20x30 in.; blue or fancy ticking, $1.25 each.
Bolsters of just twice the pillow price—$2.50.
$4 woven-wire Springs, to fit single or double bedsteads, **at $3.** And next lots will need to fetch even more than the old four-dollar price. Fourth floor.

Did you talk with Miss Pope, when she was here last month? If not, come any afternoon this week. She studied the care and treatment of Canary birds in their home-land, the Hartz Mountains. Basement.

Linens It's a pleasant sound at times—"higher prices!" It bodes of prosperity and the good times everybody wants, but the sound is so continual now as to weary one. "The Banks of the Wabash" sounded good enough at first.

Linens are higher—going higher yet. Here are some lots we'll let go at the old prices and some we bought as bargains, months ago, for this January selling—

Bleached Huckaback Towels, hemstitched ends—the famous "Old Bleach," now $5.40 a doz. instead of $7.20. 45c a piece.
Bleached Huckaback Towels at 8c each and 12½c.
Bleached Damask Towels, hemstitched or with knotted fringe. $3 kind at $2.25 a doz. 19c each.
Bleached Bath Towels (cotton), 12½c.
Twilled Crash, 16 in. wide, **at 8c** a yard. Wider at 12½c and 15c.
Glass Toweling, 18 in., 10c; 20 in. at 12½c.
Bleached Huckaback Toweling, 18 in. wide, 15c a yd.
Fourth avenue.

We Start Selling the Hurt Books To-day

Everybody who knows the Wanamaker Book Store knows how free it is. You can handle the books and thumb them to your heart's content. During December thousands of volumes get hurt—possibly a dog-eared page, a slightly smudged picture or a scratched back. It's our loss—for the books that Christmas folks buy must be delivered to them fresh and perfect.

To-day, choose from the hurt ones. How much off? Well, a penny of hurt means at least a dime of discount.

We sell mistakes, too—if for any reason we've ten or a hundred too many of a title, we put the books in this hurt-book section.

There's hurt everything, from the newest novel to the dear old standbys in holiday dress, but we dare not print much of a list—there are so few of any one title that we might disappoint you.

SOME SETS OF BOOKS
Dickens's Works, 15 vols., $2.60. Good edition, $3.75. Fine edition, $5.25.
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $1.90. Good edition, $2.35. Fine edition, $4.15.
Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $1.10. Fine edition, $2.10.
Bulwer Lytton's Works, 13 vols., $2.15. Fine edition, $4.75.
Macaulay's England, 5 vols., 65c.
Book Store, Ninth Street.

Green's English People, 4 vols., 65c.
Washington Irving, 6 vols., $1.25.
Hall Caine, 5 vols., 65c.
Dumas-D'Artagnan Series, 6 vols., $1.15.
Hugo's Works, 8 vols., $1.45.
Constantinople, by Edwin A. Grosvenor. Illustrated. 2 vols., 8vo., $1.75.

SOME SINGLE BOOKS
Our Poets. Their Portraits and Poem. 8vo., 480 pages, 50c.
The Light of the World; or, Our Saviour in Art. 145 illustrations. 60c.
Picturesque Catskills, Greene County. Over 800 illustrations. Quarto. 45c.
Common Sense in the Household. Marion Harland. Oil-cloth cover. 30c.
Common Sense in the Nursery. Marion Harland. 30c.
Adventures of a Siberian Cub. 12mo. 20c.
Children's Books have a separate counter. Books for all ages, 10c up.

Men's Shirts Day Shirts; Night Shirts. Here is the sort of snags we are striking—a manufacturer whom we've kept almost constantly busy gave us an option on a final $8,000 worth of shirts. It would have expired Saturday night. During the day we went for the shirts—and got them. His positive net loss was $760. Do you expect that we'll buy other lots so cheap? Not a bit of it—neither will you.

Will you get a share of these?

Unlaundered Shirts, all neck sizes from 14 to 18; made of Utica muslin; three-ply linen bosom, **45c.**
Some shirts at 35c—3 for $1—and they have real linen bosoms as well.
Night Shirts—liberal in size, which means most comfort for you and longer wear for the shirt. **35c** and **50c.**
Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

More Laces At a Third New laces a third under to-day's value. Keeping in line with the big Sale movement. Imitation Torchon patterns to-day—imitations that are really flattery. They came from Nottingham; all widths, selected as well as we know how.

EDGINGS
½ in. wide, 3c yd.; 25c a doz. yds.
¾ in. wide, 3c yd.; 30c a doz. yds.
⅞ in. wide, 3c yd.; 35c a doz. yds.
1 in. wide, 3c, 4c yd.; 28c, 45c doz. yds.
1¼ in. wide, 4c yd.; 45c doz. yds.
1½ in. wide, 5c yd.; 55c doz. yds.
1¾ in. wide, 4c, 5c, 6c yd.; 45c, 55c, 65c doz. yds.
2 in. wide, 6c yd.; 65c doz. yds.
2½ in. wide, 6c yd.; 60c doz. yds.
3½ in. wide, 8c, 9c yd.; 85c, $1 doz. yds.
INSERTIONS TO MATCH
From 4c a yard, 48c a dozen yards, to 5c a yard, 65c a dozen yards.
Broadway.

Office Furniture

What do we know about it? Probably most—through the experience of twenty years. Very careful people in many cities have come to depend on Wanamaker furnishings—and they are sure they save money by it. The best, or various near approaches—as you may elect to buy. We won't sell trash.

Roll-Top Desks, $14 to $150.
The $14 desks have single pedestal; those at $17, and over, have double pedestal as a rule.
Office Chairs, revolving, $5.25 to $60. Fourth and Fifth floors.

Of course, filing cases and all desk outfittings; carpets, as well. And shades, and screens, and fire-place furnishings, if you would be very complete.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PLAGUE STRIKES MANILA

Health Officers Discover the Disease in the City.

TWO DEATHS HAVE OCCURRED

War Department Is Taking Active Measures to Preserve a Rigid Quarantine in the Islands.

MANILA, Jan. 3.—The health officers have found a native with all the symptoms of bubonic plague, in a house in the walled city, where two suspicious deaths have occurred. The patient has been isolated and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Surgeon General Wyman has no confirmation of the report that three suspected cases of bubonic plague have been discovered within the walled city of Manila, but no attempt is made to conceal the gravity of the situation should the report prove true. Still, it is said, a few sporadic cases need not necessarily result in an epidemic in the Islands. Surgeon General Wyman says the disease no longer creates the dread it once did because it has been demonstrated that it can be handled by modern scientific work. It has been stamped out of Alexandria, Egypt, Kobbe, Japan, and Vienna, Austria.

The methods of fighting the disease are the same as used against smallpox—isolation, disinfection, and sanitation. The greatest danger is due to its possible introduction into new localities through ambulant, or walking, cases which defy the surveillance of the authorities.

One feature of the disease which is gratifying to the authorities, in view of the possible outbreak of an epidemic in the Philippines, is the fact that its history shows that it does not attack Europeans as readily as natives.

The War Department is taking steps to prevent the introduction of the plague in the Philippines, and Secretary Root to-day called into consultation Surgeon General Wyman to discuss the establishment of a quarantine system for the islands. It was decided that the War Department should adopt toward the Philippines a policy like that it pursued toward Cuba in the matter of the protection of health, namely, confine the maintenance of a quarantine system to the Marine Hospital Service.

It happens, fortunately, that the Marine Hospital Service has already two quarantine plants in the Philippines, while two of its surgeons are now on their way to Manila, so that little delay will be encountered in beginning to draw a rigid quarantine line in the islands.

FRESH OUTBREAK IN HONOLULU.

Plague Reappears After an Interval of Thirteen Days.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Honolulu, Dec. 26, via San Francisco, Jan. 3, says:

"After an interval of thirteen days, in which no cases were discovered, bubonic plague has broken out again. The announcement was made last Christmas afternoon that there had been three new cases of bubonic plague, death occurring in each case. The first was that of Miss Ethel Johnson, who had been sick for six days. She died Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, and an autopsy was held, after which her body was cremated.

"Though the autopsy and bacteriological investigation are said to show beyond doubt that Miss Johnson died of the plague, the announcement of the fact was not made until Christmas Day. When she first became ill it was said she had the plague, and she was kept under observation by physicians of the Board of Health. Then it was announced that she did not have the plague.

"Two other deaths occurred from plague Christmas Day. Both were Chinese. One was Chong Mon Dow, aged twenty-four years. He died at Pawaa, in the eastern part of the city. He had been attended by a Chinese physician. The certificate of death was irregular in form, and this led to an investigation which resulted in the discovery of the true cause of his death. The other case was that of Ah Fonz, aged twenty-seven. He was sick in Chinatown during the time that Chinatown was under quarantine, but the nature of his ailment escaped discovery at the time.

"The bodies in all these cases have been cremated. The fact that bodies of plague victims are being cremated has added another difficulty in the way of the Board of Health, as all natives, and Chinese especially, now conceal their sick, fearing that the bodies will be burned.

"Inter-island traffic will not be entirely interrupted, though strict rules regarding it will be enforced. Only approved freight will be allowed to be shipped, and only first-class passengers will be allowed to take passage, and then only after a strict medical examination. No Asiatics nor Oriental freight will be allowed to be taken. All mail will be fumigated."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The report received by both the State Department and by Surgeon General Wyman from Honolulu confirms the dispatches as to the existence of the plague. Surgeon General Wyman does not feel apprehensive as to the possibility of the infection of San Francisco from Honolulu.

New Plague District in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 3.—The bubonic plague has broken out in the city and neighborhood of Sao Paulo.

TWO NAVAL OFFICERS DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Navy Department has been advised by a cable message from Admiral Watson of the death of Commander James W. Carlin, on board the Culgoa, from an attack of peritonitis. He was on his way to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama for treatment when he died, Dec. 20 last. The message also reports the death of Capt. C. L. A. Ingate of the Marine Corps on Dec. 24, at Guam, where he was stationed. His death followed a surgical operation.

James W. Carlin was born in 1848, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868. He passed through all of the grades and had served on all of the stations. In 1889 he was the executive officer of the Vandalia in the memorable hurricane of March in that year at Apia, Samoa, and after the death of Capt. Schoonmaker he was in command of the ship. He was in command of the supply ship Culgoa from the time of her purchase by Admiral Dewey in March, 1898. The vessel has since made a number of trips to Australia, and it was while returning from one of these with supplies for the fleet in Philippine waters that Commander Carlin died.

Capt. Ingate had but recently gone to Manila. He served through the late war with Spain, and was afterward stationed on the receiving ship Vermont in the New York Navy Yard. Born in Alabama, he became a cadet at the Naval Academy in 1884, and entered the Marine Corps as a Second Lieutenant in 1890. He reached the grade of Captain last year.

MADE INSANE BY WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The following soldiers, declared to be insane, have been sent to Washington from the Presidio Military Reservation:

Sergt. Thomas F. Collins, Company G, Sixth Infantry; Sergt. Owen H. Wissman, Hospital Corps; Privates Thomas F. Barry, Hospital Corps; Anton Barber, Company E, Fourth Infantry; Michael Gallagher, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry; George M. Barton, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry; Walter A. O'Neill, Battery F, Sixth Artillery; Louis Ford, Company L, Fourth Infantry; Emerick Mulner, Company B, Sixth Infantry; David E. Young, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry; Frank Thayer, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry; George W. Decker, Company E, Eighteenth Infantry; Joseph Hoffman, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry; George J. Nixon, Company I, Twelfth Infantry.

Nearly all of these men lost their minds as a result of campaigning in the Philippines.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Otis sent a cable message to the War Department to-day as follows:

Transports arrived—Indiana, Ohio, Fortieth Infantry, Col. Godwin; Duke of Fife and St. Paul, Thirty-eighth Infantry, Col. Anderson; Dec. 27, no casualties. Dalny, Vostock, and Columbia, Forty-second Infantry, Col. Thompson, Dec. 31; Private Curt E. Hall, L, Forty-second Infantry, died en route, Dec. 20, acute meningitis. Meade, Forty-third Infantry, Col. Murray, Dec. 31. Sherman and Warren, Forty-ninth Infantry, Col. Beck, Jan. 2, no casualties. Transports sailed—Pekin, Dec. 29; Benmohr and Missouri, Dec. 31; Senator, Jan. 2.

The Marietta Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Navy Department has been informed that the Marietta has arrived at Manila. The Brooklyn, New Orleans, Nashville, and Newark have all reached the main fleet, and the Marietta is the last of these additional ships sent to reinforce Admiral Watson, to arrive at the Asiatic station.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Henry P. Hubbard, the advertising agent, was reminiscent when he saw the report of the completion of the transfer of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central people. "But for a little interference of mine many years ago, when I lived in New Haven, I suppose that transfer would have included what is now the Northampton division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad," said he. "It came about in this way. I was at the time connected with the New Haven Palladium, and the late E. M. Reed was the Vice President and General Manager of the New Haven system. In the morning's mail was a copy of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and as I was running over it I saw an interview with Chester W. Chapin, then at the head of the Boston and Albany system, in which it was stated that he had practically made arrangements for the purchase of the 'Canal road,' as the Northampton branch was then generally called. Being fairly well familiar with the policy of the New Haven road at the time, I cut the article out and sent it down to Vice President Reed, with the suggestion that perhaps Mr. Chapin had been talking a bit too soon, and that there was a chance to checkmate him. Northampton stock was then worth about 50 cents on the dollar, and the majority of the stock was held by Joseph E. Sheffield, who had built the road, and who was the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. Mr. Reed took my hint, rushed up to Mr. Sheffield's house, and, after beating about the bush, asked Mr. Sheffield if he wanted to sell the stock in his road and at what price he would sell. Mr. Reed was a bit astonished when Mr. Sheffield wanted par not only for his own interests in the stock but for that of all of his friends, and for that which he had given to the New Haven Hospital, to the Sheffield school, and to some other charities. Before he left Mr. Reed had, however, secured an option on the whole lot of stock for about a week. Then he verified the story that the Boston and Albany people were after the control of the road, and before his option had expired had found friends to go into the deal. They took all the stock, and that is how it happened that the Northampton road is now a part of the New Haven system instead of the Boston and Albany. It may also account in some measure for the fight in which the present Chester W. Chapin is now engaged for the freight business through Long Island Sound by running his New Haven Line boats to Providence in opposition to the New Haven Railroad's Fall River and Providence lines of steamers."

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While New York's Aquarium was not officially represented at the meeting of the American Society of Naturalists at Yale College last week, it was represented in an unofficial and very interesting way, and one that opened the eyes of the scientists to the value of our very interesting museum at Battery Park, about which our own people know all too little as a rule. Prof. A. E. Verrill, the Yale zoologist, delivered a lecture before the members of the various scientific bodies on the natural history of the Bermudas, using to illustrate his remarks a lot of lantern pictures that excited general comment, as they were so much better than ordinary pictures of the class, and with the colors of the fishes depicted with exceptional brilliancy and truthfulness. It developed, when inquiries were made as to the source from which these pictures came, that they were mostly taken in the Aquarium, and were colored from life in the tanks here by the professor's son, A. H. Verrill, who has supplemented what he saw in the Bermudas by studies in the Aquarium. The slides included pictures of the moray, the angel, trumpet, devil, and other strange fishes, and several of the sea anemones that may be seen in the tanks at the old Castle Garden. These same pictures, by the way, were recently shown in the Lowell Institute course at Boston.

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Lemons of the new crop have come into the market, and the first auction sale of the imported fruit was held yesterday, the offerings coming from the Mediterranean district. Within a week there will probably be a plentiful supply of the new fruit.

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"I'm down here preparing for New England's annual spree," was the rather flippant fashion in which a member of the military staff of Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut put it at the Holland House yesterday when he referred to the coming ball of the Old Guard. "You people down here may think something of your Patriarchs' ball and your Assemblies, your Charity Ball, and your French Ball, but up in New England we know of but one great ball in New York, and that is the annual of the Old Guard. It gives our fellows a chance to air their uniforms, and from Portland, Me., down to the New York State limits every military man in the six New England States knows the date of that event, and they come to it if they can get an invitation. We fish for those invitations harder than the late Gov. Hubbard ever fished for shad with a fly, and we catch them oftener, I am free to confess. I am down here to engage quarters for the Governor and his staff. I hear that the Governors of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire are also to be here with their military staffs to give tone and color to the event, though the Old Guard may not thank me for putting it that way. But at all events there will be an exodus of military uniforms from New England in the last week of January, and there is a report current that the wearers of those uniforms expect to have what might be called 'a hot old time.'"

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"And speaking about that same kind of time," remarked one of the office staff as he fished for the olive in his cocktail; "it may not be amiss to remark that if you want any lessons as to how best to have that sort of a time you might stop over and attend the dinner of the Hotel Men's Association at Delmonico's next week. 'Lon' Foster, who knows a few things about how the Old Guard manages to entertain its friends, will be there, and there are liable to be a few rather interesting remarks when 'Tom' Reed and Simeon Ford get their wits to working after they have tried their teeth on the feed that Delmonico will prepare. Your Old Guard will be all right, but let me give you a tip. The very liveliest of its members are among the Hotel Men's Association members, and it is at our annual dinner that they get their inspiration. So if you country people want a thoroughly good time you had better come to the fountain head. The Old Guard men in our association may be a trifle tired by the time the Old Guard ball comes round."

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Canadians resident in New York have been following the operations in the Transvaal with unusual interest since the soldiers from that province reached the scene of action. Yesterday they were jubilant over the fact that the Toronto boys had not only had a chance to get into a skirmish, but had showed themselves good soldiers and had come out successful in their first fight. That was the reason for the exuberance of a business man, born in Canada, but who has lived in New York for many years, when he met one of his English friends at his down-town dining club yesterday. "Holloa, there, old chappie!" was his effusive greeting to the Britisher as he extended his hand. "things have begun to come our way at last. Did you read of the victory at Dover Farm yesterday? Remember what I told you as to what would happen when the 'Canucks' got at the Boers? England didn't win a fight till the 'Canucks' got into harness, and the first time our boys got at the Dutchmen they licked 'em good. I know about half that Toronto crowd personally, and my word for it, old man, it isn't the first meal the 'Canucks' will make of those 'frankfurters.' Britain will now have to acknowledge what all the rest of the world knows, that we Canadians are great people and there's no getting away from it."

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"If you knew as much about the lily of the valley as I do you would not put that stem in your mouth," politely remarked the florist to one of his customers as he placed a spray of the fragrant and graceful blossoms between his teeth.

"It's not a very elegant habit, I confess," responded the customer a bit testily, "but it's an old one, and I can't readily break myself of it."

"Pardon me, but it is not the habit of which I was speaking, but of the flower itself. The lily is a dangerous flower to chew, differing from most of those one buys at the stores, for while this one stem may do you no harm, it is a fact that the lily is poisonous to man and beast alike, and as very few people know it, I always like to let my customers know the fact. Then they can dine on them if they like."

THE LEGISLATURE MEETS

Organizes and Hears the Governor's Message, Then Adjourns.

ASSEMBLY RULES AMENDED

Debate Limited to Fifteen Minutes for Each Member, Unless Extended by a Two-thirds Vote.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Legislature convened to-day about noon, but little business was transacted other than the formal election of officers, and after listening to the Governor's message both houses adjourned until Wednesday.

The opening of the session of 1900 was marked by nothing out of the commonplace. The members of the two branches gathered slowly, and the hotel corridors were much more lively than the legislative halls up to 11:30 o'clock. Chairman B. B. Odell, George W. Aldridge, Congressman Emerson, and other leaders were at the Hotel Ten Eyck, and there were frequent conferences evidently over the minor appointments in the Assembly. Col. Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury were present to guide the new Kings County men.

At the Capitol the chambers had been adorned with flags, while flowers were in profusion. In the Senate a magnificent floral piece in immortelles arched the Lieutenant Governor's desk, the word "Excelsior" being in red, white, and blue, with American flags on either side, while on the desk was a bunch of flowers with the initials "T. L. W." in roses. It was the gift of the Kings County delegation. On Senator Ellsworth's desk was a beautiful basket of American Beauty roses from the leader of the minority, Thomas F. Grady, while Senators Feeter, Brackett, Grady, and Plunkitt each had huge baskets.

In the Assembly, Speaker Nixon's desk was graced with a beautiful basket of flowers, while at least twenty members also had flowers. On each member's desk was a copy of the proposed new rules.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

It was 12 o'clock when the Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff from behind the bank of flowers upon his desk, and prayer was offered by Bishop Doane.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made no speech, merely extending his greeting in the following words:

"Senators: In again calling to order the Senate of 1899-1900 on this the first day of the last legislative session of the century I extend to you my felicitations that every member of this Senate has been vouchsafed a return to his place, and a resumption of the duties, which I trust may be pleasant, and performed in that spirit of uniform good will which I know from past experience as President of this body is so sure to be productive of great good to the people whose earnest and able representatives you have shown yourselves to be. What is the further pleasure of the Senate?"

The formal election of officers occupied but a few minutes, the organization of the Senate remaining the same as last year, except as to a few minor clerkships.

A great number of familiar bills, which had failed of passage at the previous session, were introduced, and then the Senate took a recess to await the receipt of the Governor's message.

After the reading of the message a concurrent resolution for adjournment until 8:30 o'clock next Wednesday night was received and passed.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly was called to order by Clerk Archie E. Baxter shortly after the noon hour. There were but few absentees. After the roll call the House proceeded to ballot for officers, with the following result: Speaker, S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua; Clerk, A. E. Baxter of Chemung; Sergeant at Arms, F. W. Johnston of Erie; Principal Doorkeeper, Thomas F. Murphy of New York; First Assistant Doorkeeper, Charles R. Houghtaling of Albany; Second Assistant Doorkeeper, Roswell P. Warren of Washington; Stenographer, H. C. Lammert of Kings. Out of a total of 149 votes cast, Speaker Nixon received 92 and Dr. J. Franklin Barnes of Schuyler, the minority leader, 57.

Prolonged and hearty applause greeted Speaker Nixon when he assumed the chair. His remarks were brief. He said in part:

"I desire to take advantage of this first public opportunity afforded me of thanking the members of the House for their expressions of sympathy during my recent bereavement.

"To the majority I shall endeavor by my actions to prove worthy of the trust reposed in me, and when the parting day arrives I trust I will retire bearing the good will and respect of the minority."

The Chair appointed Majority Leader Allds and Minority Leader Barnes a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the House had organized for business.

A committee from the Senate, comprising Senators Rampsberger and Armstrong, waited on the Chair and announced that the Senate was ready for business. Assemblymen Kelsey and Kelly of Albany were selected as a committee to inform the Senate that the House had organized for business.

The Governor's annual message was received and read by Clerk Baxter, consuming about three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. Allds proposed a resolution that the rules of last year, as rearranged, be adopted as the rules to govern the Assembly for 1900. Mr. Green of New York moved to amend by adding thereto a new rule, to be known as "Rule No. 9A," to read: "No Senate bill shall be considered by the House unless the new matter in the printed bill shall be underscored and all matter to be eliminated by amendment to existing law must be printed in its proper place in the bill, inclosed in black-faced brackets."

Mr. Allds opposed the amendment and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Rules. He moved the adoption of the rules as rearranged.

Mr. Lewis of Monroe thought it would be advisable to postpone action until next week, as copies of the rules had only been placed on the members' desks prior to the session and they had not had time as yet to look them over.

Mr. Hyman of New York moved to strike out Section 42 of the rules which limits individual speeches to fifteen minutes on any bill unless the time is extended by a two-thirds vote of the members.

Both amendments were lost and the rules as rearranged were adopted by a vote of 87 yeas to 53 nays.

Drawing of seats was the next business, after which an adjournment was taken until Wednesday, Jan. 10 at 8:30 o'clock.

Contest in Fifteenth District.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—During the drawing of seats in the Assembly this afternoon, Speaker Nixon announced a contest in the Fifteenth Assembly District by Thomas J. McManus. William E. Smith, Democrat, is the sitting member.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

Bill Introduced in the Assembly Provides for a Commission to be Appointed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Wissel of Queens introduced a Bridge bill to-day for New York City in the House. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission consisting of three citizens of the City of New York, together with the President of the Borough of Manhattan and the person now occupying the office of President of the Borough of Queens, for the purpose of constructing, as agents of the State, a permanent cantilever bridge over the East River. Such bridge is to be adapted for the use of street surface, elevated road cars, trucks, carriages, bicycles, and foot passengers, to be constructed across the East River from Manhattan Borough to the Borough of Queens over Blackwell's Island.

The cost of constructing such bridge is to be borne by the city, and in order to meet the same the Controller is directed to sell and issue upon requisition by such Commissioners corporate stock of the city in the amount required. The bridge, when completed, is to be a public highway, and the expense of maintaining and repairing it shall be paid for by the railroad companies using the bridge. Within a year after the completion of the bridge the commission is to file its report with the Controller of the city.

PURE FOOD INVESTIGATION.

New Bill Provides for One by Commissioner of Agriculture.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—A bill introduced today by Senator Ambler provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall investigate and examine the food and food products that are manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale in the State of New York, and for that purpose he may appoint such agent or agents and employ such chemist or chemists or other experts as he may deem necessary.

The Commissioner of Agriculture shall report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 15, 1901, the result of the examinations made, with recommendations as to such legislation as he may deem necessary to correct any evils existing relative to food or food products.

The sum of $10,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the act.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANY TAX.

Measure Introduced to Collect 2 Per Cent. for Volunteer Firemen.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Metcalf of Queens introduced a bill in the House to-day fixing the tax on the receipts of foreign insurance companies doing business in the boroughs of Richmond and Queens at $2 on every $100 until the establishment of a paid Fire Department in said boroughs.

The money thus derived is to be paid to the Treasurers of the volunteer fire department in said boroughs, who shall retain 90 per cent. of it for the benefit of their respective departments or companies, the remaining 10 per cent. to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Volunteer Firemen's Organization at Hudson.

After the establishment of a paid department the moneys thus received shall be paid to the Fire Commissioner until Jan. 17, 1917.

PENALTY IN DAMAGE SUITS.

A Bill to Increase Judgment 50 Per Cent, in Cases Transferred.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—To relieve the New York City Courts and to prevent abuses by continuing actions for years, Assemblyman Green will introduce a bill adding a penalty to a judgment if a case is taken from the District Court to the City Court.

Mr. Green says that in more than a majority of the cases brought for damages in the District Courts the defendant, usually a corporation, gets a change to the City Court, and because of the pressure of business there, a delay of two years.

In the District Court the cases could be disposed of in two weeks, and the change to the City Court is sometimes made for no other purpose than to tire out the plaintiff. His method of stopping the evil is to add a penalty of 50 per cent. if the case is taken to the City Court.

A NEW BRIDGE COMMISSION.

Bill Provides for a New Structure and a Tunnel.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Edward Brennan will next week introduce a bill creating a bridge commission for New York City. The commission is to be named in the bill, but Mr. Brennan says he has not yet selected the names.

The commission will have the power to build a new bridge somewhere between the present bridge and the one now building. It will also have power to locate and build a tunnel from southern New York to South Brooklyn, and either a tunnel or a bridge to Queens County as may be desired.

PAY FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Resolution to Coerce Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman P. F. Trainor introduced the following to-day:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York is hereby directed to convene within ten days after the passage of this act and place at the disposal of the Board of Education of the said City of New York, in addition to all amounts heretofore appropriated for that purpose, such an amount as the said Board of Education shall certify to be necessary to pay to teachers employed in the public schools of the said City of New York all arrears of salaries now due, and also such an amount as shall be certified by said Board of Education as necessary to enable said Board of Education to pay for all teachers employed during the current school year their salaries at least as often as the end of each calendar month.

Senator Havens introduced a bill compelling the issue of revenue bonds by the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purpose of paying the school teachers of the Borough of Richmond the sum said to be due them—$50,192.

Bill to Fix Minimum Damages.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Joseph I. Green of New York will introduce a bill to correct an evil in the awarding of damages for personal injuries. According to Mr. Green, when damages are awarded, the upper court with great frequency reduces the jury's verdict, on the ground of excessiveness. He intends to frame a bill which will provide the minimum sum to be awarded, first, for loss of life; second, for loss of an arm or leg, and, third, for serious or permanent injuries. The minimum being fixed, will assure the victim at least that sum.

Supervision of Pawnbrokers.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senator Wagner today introduced a bill which applies to all counties of the State except Monroe and Westchester, and which places pawnbrokers under the general supervision of the State Superintendent of Banks. The bill also changes the rates as follows: On loans of more than $50, $3; $25, $2; less than $25, $1.50.

A New Bronx County.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.— Senator Mitchell today introduced a bill to create a new county to be known as the County of Bronx, out of the territory now included in the Borough of the Bronx in New York City. It is not intended, however, to separate the borough from the City of New York, but simply to give it a new county Government, the same as Kings and the other counties included within the city.

Water Power for Watervliet.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Assemblyman Kelly of Albany will introduce a bill, authorizing the State Superintendent of Public Works to make a contract with the United States Government to furnish superfluous water from the Erie Canal for the operation of the United States Gun Foundry at Watervliet.

Miscellaneous Senate Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—These bills have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator Ellsworth—Appropriating $27,500 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

Senator Brackett—Allowing the Board of Claims to hear the claim of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford & Co., formerly State printers, for extra work done during 1897 and 1898.

Senator Higgins—Appropriating $20,000, unexpended balance, for the expenses of Gov. Roosevelt's Canal Investigating Committee.

Senator Humphreys—Amending the general corporation law to prohibit the use of the word "trust" for any other corporation than those organized under the banking or insurance law.

Senator Humphreys—Amending the banking law to provide that every bank shall hold an annual meeting for the election of Directors on the second Tuesday in January, but such annual meeting for proper reasons and by a majority vote of those present, may be adjourned for a period of not more than ten days.

Senator Wagner—Prohibiting the use of slot machines or other mechanical contrivances with moving pictures of nude or partly nude female figures.

Senator Plunkitt—Providing for the protection of what is known as West Side Court, on Fifty-fourth Street, New York City. It provides that the two lots east of the court shall be purchased and added to the court. This is so as to prevent the Metropolitan Railway Company from building a power house on the lots, and shutting off light and air from the court.

Senator Wagner—Providing for the removal of electrical wires or conductors, and placing them under ground in New York City. The bill, however, does not affect any elevated railroad operated by electric power.

In the Assembly.

The following bills were introduced to-day in the Assembly:

Mr. Cook—Extending the time in which the Buffalo, Gardenville and Ebenezer Railway shall put its road into operation.

Mr. Ellis—Providing that highway commutation moneys in the Counties of Rensselaer, Chemung, Onondaga, Columbia, Oswego, Chautauqua, Madison, Wayne, Erie, Franklin, Sullivan, Tioga, Saratoga, Broome, Orange, Ontario, and Genesee shall be paid on or before June 1.

Fire in Woman's League Room.

Some gas exploded yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Woman's Professional League, 1,509 Broadway, and caused a small fire and momentary excitement. The damage is less than $100. The building belongs to John Jacob Astor.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF is a medical comfort of proved value. Has brought thousands through illness. Made on scientific principles from the finest cattle reared on the richest pastures of the world. Rigidly tested. Endorsed by over 30 years' success. Refuse substitutes.

BROOKLYN PRISON CONDEMNED

Commission Finds Woman's Department of Raymond Street Jail in a Most Disgraceful Condition.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The State Prison Commission to-day adopted a report condemning the woman's prison at the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. The commission also adopted a resolution ordering that the authorities of New York City be notified and directed to take action to remedy the conditions, otherwise the State Commission threatens to secure an indictment of those responsible for the conditions in the jail.

The report on which this action was taken was the result of an investigation by Commissioners Stewart and Loyd. Among other things the report says:

"The woman's prison was found to be in a most disgraceful condition. When inspected Dec. 14, it contained 102 women. The prison is sixty-six years old, and does not contain separate cells. The women are housed in large sleeping apartments, some of which contain eight or nine beds. The beds are placed so closely together that there is no room to pass between them. This state of affairs should not be allowed to exist in any civilized community. As the women confined are generally drunkards, and as there is no privacy for a respectable woman, this commission should take a strong position with the authorities of the Borough of Brooklyn, and should insist that this shocking condition shall be terminated speedily. Nineteen of the 102 women were awaiting trial, and should they be acquitted on trial, it could be said that innocent women have been housed for weeks by the Borough of Brooklyn, in the above described disgusting surroundings. The population of the prison is constantly shifting; sometimes as many as 3,000 per month are received."

The commission recommends the erection of a new prison that would cost about $250,000.

TO SIT IN APPELLATE DIVISION.

Gov. Roosevelt Names Three Justices to Fill Vacancies.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day designated three Supreme Court Justices to sit on Appellate Division benches to fill vacancies. He designated Justice Michael Herschberg of Newburg to sit in the Second Department to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Justice Cullen to the Court of Appeals bench for a temporary period. He also designated Justice Frank Hiscock of Syracuse and Justice F. C. Loughlin of Buffalo to sit in the Fourth Department. There is still a vacancy on the Third Division bench caused by the elevation of Justice Landox to the Court of Appeals. Gov. Roosevelt is not ready to make this designation.

The Governor to-day appointed John B. M. Stevens of Rochester as special County Judge of Monroe County, to fill a vacancy. This appointment was requested by G. W. Aldridge, Senator Parsons, Mayor Carnahan, and County Judge Sutherland of Monroe County.

An Office for Dr. Mary Walker.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Dr. Mary Walker of Buffalo has been appointed physician at the State Custodial Asylum at Newark. She succeeds Dr. M. Alice Broell, who has been relieved by the Board of Managers of the institution by a vote of 5 to 4 on charges made by the Superintendent of the Institution.

SEARCHLIGHT FIRE ENGINE HERE

Constructed According to Chief Croker's Suggestions.

The searchlight fire engine constructed at Elmira for use by the local Fire Department has arrived in this city. The searchlight feature of the engine, which is something new in fire-fighting appliances, was the idea of Fire Chief Croker, and the entire engine was constructed according to his suggestions.

The engine had its first test last night. The test took place in Mercer Street, between Houston and Prince, immediately in front of the quarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 20. It lasted over an hour and was as thorough as possible without the actual presence of a fire.

The engine was made to belch forth a heavy volume of smoke and the light rays were thrown through this and focused far up the street and then made to illuminate a room on the top floor of the twelve-story building just across the street from the hook and ladder company. Chief Croker, who was much pleased with the test, said the engine will be placed in service at once, "and if it proves as satisfactory as I trust it will, others will be built and stationed in various parts of the city. This one will be placed with Engine Company No. 20. It will answer all second alarms south of Fourteenth Street, and be subject to special orders to any part of the city."

Directly connected with the engine is a marine type multipolar generator, supplying sixty-five amperes of current at a pressure of eighty volts. On each side of the driver's seat is placed an eighteen-degree projector, and the seat folds over so that the projectors can swing through a complete circle. The lamps are self-regulating, consume thirty-five amperes of current each, and give an arc of 6,000 candle power. The engine weighs 6,500 pounds, and is drawn by two horses.

MR. GARDINER'S INJURIES.

Break in His Rib Serious—Will Be Long Confined.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who has been confined to his home, at Garden City, L. I., since the Thursday before Christmas, when he received injuries in a fall from a chair in his office, is still a long way from recovery. Yesterday the plaster cast which had been placed over his broken rib was removed and an examination was made. It was expected that it would be unnecessary to replace the cast, but it was found that the break in the rib was nearer the spinal column than was at first believed.

It was found also that the intercostal tissues were so badly bruised that the Colonel would be unable to leave his house for some time to come.

FATHER MALONE'S WILL.

Rumored that One Dated Dec. 6 Will Be Offered for Probate.

There was a report in the parish of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, yesterday that there was a later will of Father Malone's in existance than the one executed by ex-Judge George L. Fox on Nov. 6. When Mr. Fox was asked about it he said it would not surprise him to hear of a new will offered for probate.

The date claimed for the second will is Dec. 6. Sylvester Malone, Father Malone's nephew, declined to discuss the matter, and said when the proper time came he would speak about the will or of anything connected with it.

Rainy Day Club Election.

The Rainy Day Club held its annual meeting yesterday and elected the following officers: President—Mrs. A. M. Palmer; Vice Presidents—Mrs. S. R. Krom, Mrs. Alice Maddock, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, Mme. K. Von Klenner; Treasurer—Mrs. Arnold Schramm; Auditor—Dr. Aloise I. Church; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Brice Collard; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Paul Colell; Executive Committee—Mrs. George B. Wallis, Chairman, Mrs. Howard McNutt, Mrs. Frank Keith Taylor, Mrs. Gifford, Mrs. C. S. Jenkins. The club has $500 in the Treasury.

Burglar Married in Jail.

Ernest McIntyre, alias Edwards, who is held at the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, having been convicted of burglary, was married in the jail parlor yesterday to Mrs. Mary Smith a widow, whose home is in Newark. McIntyre belonged to the so-called "Jack Sheppard" gang, who operated extensively in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Newark, cleaning out the entire stock of several clothing stores.

FIVE ARE ILL FROM GAS.

Mother and Her Children and Their Grandmother Overcome—An Accident, the Father Thinks.

Overcome by gas escaping from a detached gas stove tube, five persons had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon in a flat on the first floor of the house at 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. They were Mary Guttentag, twenty-five years old; her children, Dora Guttentag, three years old; Pearl Guttentag, two years old; Ruth Guttentag, five months old, and her mother, Mrs. Nora Dreman, sixty-five years old.

All were unconscious when found by Mrs. Morris, the janitress. They were removed to the Harlem Hospital, where late last night their condition was said to be precarious. Whether it was an accident or an attempt at suicide is not positively known.

Mrs. Morris happened to go into the hall, where she smelled gas, and soon traced it to the Guttentag flat. She called loudly for help and a woman neighbor went to her. The women wrapped their aprons about their heads and dashing in they threw up the windows.

They found Mrs. Dreman, the grandmother, sitting in a rocker, her head fallen on her breast and apparently dead. The mother, Mrs. Guttentag, sat nearby on an ordinary chair in a similar position, and also motionless. The baby, Ruth, lay unconscious in her baby carriage. Pearl lay on a pillow on the kitchen table, while Dora was found insensible in the small hallway leading from the kitchen to the dining room.

Policeman Bentley of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station sent an ambulance call and the five victims were sent to the hospital.

The gas jet in the dining room was found open and the tube attached to a small gas heater in the same room was detached. The fact that both were open led to the suspicion of an attempted suicide.

The father of the family, Julius Guttentag, a real estate dealer, reached home fifteen minutes after his family had been taken away. He derided the idea of suicide and declared his wife had everything she needed and that their family relations were of the pleasantest sort. The neighbors bear this out in part, saying they never knew the family to quarrel, except for an occasional little spat.

NEW MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

General Society of Tradesmen Celebrates Its 114th Annual Meeting —Opening and Reception.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York celebrated its one hundred and fourteenth annual meeting last night by the formal opening and dedication of the society's new building, 20 West Forty-fourth Street, known as Mechanics' Institute. The principal function of the evening was a reception between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, during which hours the members and their guests viewed the school and library departments in full operation and inspected the building from top to bottom. The reception was attended by several hundred persons. It was preceded by the annual business meeting.

The formal opening of the new institute marks an important epoch in the growth of the society, which was instituted on Nov. 17, 1785, at Walter Heyer's tavern, in King (now Pine) Street, near Broadway. There were twenty-two persons present, and a "general committee of mechanics" was formed. Their object was the care of "worthy artisans in sickness and distress, and the promotion and encouragement of the mechanic interest in this city." In 1788 friendly relations were established with a kindred body then existing under the name of the "Manufacturing Society," which eventually was merged into the mechanics' organization, whose name was changed to its present title. It was incorporated March 14, 1792.

The society continued to meet in Heyer's tavern until 1803.

The present building was purchased from the officials of Columbia University, and is by far the best-equipped home the society has ever occupied. It is five stories high, with an imposing façade of stone and brick. The library department occupies the entire lower floor and its gallery. There is a large reading room in front and the library proper extends the entire depth of the plot. It is lighted by an immense skylight and an elaborate arrangement of electric lamps.

The second floor contains a large entrance hall, an assembly room, and the executive offices and members' apartments. At the right of the entrance hall is placed in the wall the cornerstone of the original mechanics' hall. The three upper floors are used as laboratories, recitation rooms, and studios for the classes in modeling, cabinet decoration, architectural, free hand, and mechanical drawing, and as accommodations for the stenographic and typewriting classes.

The various courses of instruction in all departments of the institute are open to all applicants whose names are favorably presented to the Board of Managers. Admission to the advanced classes will be granted to all who pass satisfactory examinations. The classes will meet three times each week, and a staff of competent instructors has been engaged.

UNION CLUB'S PURCHASE.

Contracts for Sale of the New Site to be Signed To-day.

Contracts will be signed to-day for the purchase by the Union Club of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, 75 by 100, with two adjoining lots on the street, 50 by 100.5. The price is $700,000.

An officer of the Union Club said yesterday that the question as to who will be the architect of the new clubhouse had not yet been considered and that reports to the effect that several well-known firms had been asked to enter a competition were premature. A meeting of the Board of Governors of the club will be held next Wednesday evening, at which this matter will probably come up for consideration.

New Water Mains for Brooklyn.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the laying of water mains in the southern and southwestern sections of Brooklyn, at an expense of $1,056,000. The communities affected are Vanderveer Park, Coney Island, and Bergen Beach. Deputy Controller Levey objected to the resolution.

Chief Clerk Smythe Resigns.

James M. Smythe, chief clerk in the Department of Highways in the Borough of Queens, has resigned to accept a position with a large publishing house in Manhattan. He acted as secretary to Deputy Commissioner John P. Madden.

Italian Laborer Whirled to Death.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Angelo Falvate, an Italian laborer employed in the paper mill at Bogota went to a piece of shafting this morning to run on a belt. The shaft was making 160 revolutions a minute. He was caught by the belt, and in a second was drawn up and whirled round and round on the shaft. At each revolution his body was thrown against the ceiling. He was instantly killed.

FOR REFORMS IN THE BRONX.

Taxpayers' Alliance Wants Rapid Transit Right Away—City "Wasting Money on Bridges."

The Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx wants rapid transit. It wants it right away and lots of it. Such was the decision unanimously reached last night when delegates from the thirty associations making up the alliance met in Alliance Hall to discuss means and measures for the improvement of the Bronx.

The President, Col. James A. Goulden, who occupied the chair, said he understood the Railroad Commissioners will soon give their ruling as to whether the Manhattan Railway will be compelled to build the extensions to its lines into the Bronx asked for by the alliance.

Chairman W. W. Niles, Jr., of the Rapid Transit Committee said some action must be taken to compel the building of the rapid transit tunnels, as there appears to be a disposition on the part of the city officials to delay the matter and "waste money on bridges." He said the thousands of people living in the Bronx will not be put off. They want rapid transit, and, moreover, they want it in all directions to the city line.

He said it is not fair to ask the residents of the Bronx to pay for rapid transit and then stop the lines short, giving them only partial benefits. He said it will not suffice to run the tunnel line to Bedford Park and West Farms. It must be taken to Woodlawn, to Riverdale, and to the very outside of the city line. Westchester and City Island also should have relief.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, he said, ought to be compelled to run frequent trains at a five-cent fare to the city limits, while the New York Central Railroad ought to be compelled to run a similar five-cent frequent service between the Grand Central Station and Yonkers.

Another committee reported that the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in cutting the Bronx Park appropriation from $60,000 to $40,000 will prove a severe blow at the new Zoological Garden, and hard work will have to be done to increase the society caring for the Zoo by several hundred members if its efficiency is to be maintained.

President Maher of the Union Railway wrote to the alliance that he is building transfer stations, making the Webster and Westchester Avenue extensions, and other reforms asked for by that body. Only delay in the delivery of the requisite materials, he wrote, prevents the rapid completion of the work.

The committee on tax assessments reported that some reform should be effected in the matter of the payment for private lands condemned for public purposes. Now this expense is assessed largely on abutting properties. The committee thought this should be reduced.

ABRAHAM T. BUCKHOUT KILLED.

Millionaire Lumber Merchant's Body Found Lying on the Track Near the Tremont Station.

Abraham T. Buckhout, sixty-nine years old, one of the best-known men in Tremont and reputed to be worth a million dollars, was found dead last night with his skull crushed in on the north-bound track of the New York and Harlem Railroad near the Tremont Station. The body was discovered by a passenger on a down-town train. The train was stopped and the body carried to the station and later to Mr. Buckhout's home, Tremont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

Mr. Buckhout had been to his office at 405 East Thirtieth Street, where he was in the lumber business with his son, Frank C. Buckhout. It is believed he was on his way home, and in stepping out on the platform before the train got to the station fell off and was killed.

The dead man's brother, James Buckhout, is Principal of the West Farms School. Mr. Buckhout recently sold the old homestead, known as Buckhout Park, to the city for $150,000, and it is now Echo Park.

Mr. Buckhout is survived by a widow and four children, Frank C., William H., James, and Mrs. A. Y. Cornell. Mrs. Cornell's husband is the organist of the Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting and Election—Building Fund Contributions.

At the annual meeting of the New York Historical Society, held Tuesday night in the society's building, at 175 Second Avenue, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John A. King; First Vice President—J. Pierpont Morgan; Second Vice President—John S. Kennedy; Foreign Corresponding Secretary—the Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman; Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Edward F. De Lancey; Recording Secretary—Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr.; Treasurer—Robert Schell; Librarian—Robert H. Kelby. All the officers, with the exception of Dr. Carney, were re-elected.

The society, according to reports read last night, has 1,103 members, of which number 170 are honorary, 574 life, and 359 annual members. It was announced by President King that the Building Fund of the society now amounts to $16,043.54, which is the total, with interest, of the following contributions made during the last six months: John A. King, $5,000; Charlotte A. Mount, $5,000; Susan Mount, $5,000, and Phebe Anna Thorne, $1,000. The society owns a plot of land on Central Park West, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets. President King, in an address, urged the members to interest their friends in the matter of a new building for the society.

WILL RESIGN CONDITIONALLY.

Tennessee's Treasurer Must Have a Voice in Choosing His Successor.

E. B. Craig now serving his fourth term as State Treasurer and Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee, and who was in the city the past week, left for Nashville last night. Some weeks ago Mr. Craig accepted the position of Treasurer of the Virginia Coal, Coke and Iron Company, with headquarters at Bristol, Tenn. Thereupon he decided to place his resignation as State Treasurer in the hands of Gov. McMillin, provided a voice is given him in the selection of his successor.

Mr. Craig has no particular individual in view, but he is determined that he must be a competent and clean man, who will run the office on business principles. Not having received satisfactory assurances on that score, Mr. Craig has withheld his resignation, and it is quite probable, unless his wishes are regarded, that he will hold the office until the end of his term.

Under his administration State bonds have increased from 68 to 98, and he has been able to borrow money in New York at less than 3 per cent. on State Treasurer's notes. It is intimated that Treasurer Craig's stand may have an important bearing on the coming contest for the United States Senatorship between Judge Snodgrass and Congressman Carmack.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Children's Garments.

Children's Gretchens, made of mixed cheviots, two-toned boucle and double-faced covert cloth, single and double cape, sizes 6 to 14 years, regular $8.00 quality; our price, $5.86.

Children's Gretchens, made of green and brown mixed materials, hood forming cape, piped with plain cloth of contrasting color, lined with silk, sizes 6 to 14 years, regular $9.00 quality; our price $6.49

Misses' Capes, made of Golf cloth, in all the newest patterns, large plaid hood, deep flounce around cape, sizes 8 to 16 years, at $5.53

Children's Three-quarter Box Coats, made of brown, blue and black kersey cloth, high storm collar, elaborately trimmed with mohair braid, lined throughout with Skinner's satin, regular $12.00 quality; our price . . $8.46

Children's Reefers, made in a variety of cloths and shades, French backs, double capes, inlaid velvet collar, sizes 4 to 14 years, at $4.98

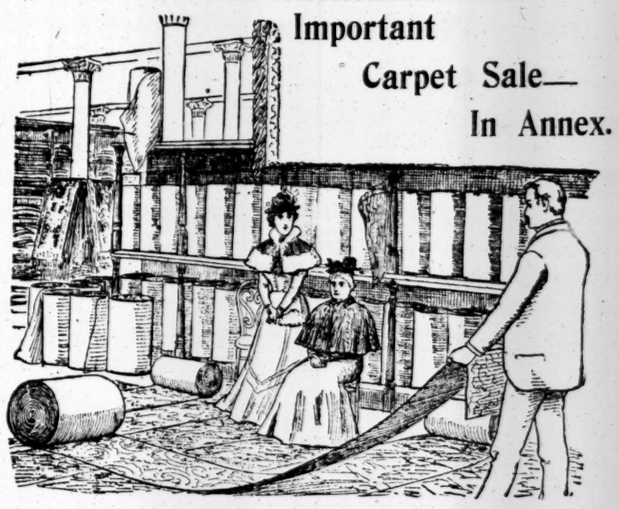
The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Important Carpet Sale— In Annex.



The condition of the stock makes this movement imperative. Heavy business during the past weeks has left many broken lines, short lengths, single rolls and the like. Of some patterns you'll find a hundred yards and of others just enough to cover a small room.

This sale and these sweeping reductions are necessary to keep the department from becoming clogged and congested with small balances. The cut prices will clear them out quickly and make a way for Spring purchases. Our original rates were the very lowest in town—frequently a third less than elsewhere. That gives you a clue to the savings made possible by the present scale.

28c.—Reduced from 39c.—300 yards Ingrain Carpet, desirable patterns and color combinations.

37c.—Reduced from 54c.—650 yards Tapestry Brussels Carpet, splendid styles to choose from.

49c.—Reduced from 73c.—450 yards Tapestry Brussels Carpet, choice designs and color schemes.

66c.—Reduced from 94c.—150 yards Smith's Axminster Carpet, enough of a kind for small room only.

69c.—Reduced from 91c.—500 yards Velvet Carpet, only enough of a kind for small room.

79c.—Reduced from 91c.—550 yards Velvet Carpet, beautiful designs and tints.

81c.—Reduced from 94c.—500 yards Smith's Axminster Carpet, enough for large rooms.

89c.—Reduced from $1.34—350 yards Wilton Velvet Carpet, very artistic effects.

96c.—Reduced from $1.12—300 yards Whittall's Body Brussels Carpet—for small rooms.

$1.39—For Bigelow Axminster Carpet—usually sold at $2.00—immense variety.

Bargains in Upholsteries

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, striped and dotted centres, regular $1.25 quality; our price per pair, 89c. and 98c.

Down Sofa Pillows, covered with white cambric muslin, size 24x24 inches, regular $1.25 quality; our price 98c.

Pretty Cretonnes, all new effects, regular 15c. quality; our price per yard, 8c. and 10c.

Crepe Cloths, printed with tinsel, for lambrequins and covering screens, regular 12c. quality; our price per yard, 8c.

Dotted Swiss, good quality, 45 in. wide, regular 20c. quality; our price per yard, 16c.

Three-fold Screens, made of solid oak, covered with silkoline and plaid cambric, regular $2.00 quality; our price, $1.39 and $1.59.

Muslin Underwear

January Undermuslin Sales are universal. That's why offerings must possess distinctive merit in order to win public appreciation. We urge you to consider the two controlling points—Qualities and Prices. Our hard work of months would count for nothing unless we were absolutely right concerning both features.

We've made keen and disinterested comparisons. Have you? That's the final test. The result was invariably and largely in our favor.

There is character in our Muslin Underwear—character and strength in the materials, trimmings and sewing. Sizes are not stingy or skimpy. You'll find every garment full and liberal—made and finished just like homework. And they are delightfully new and fresh—so clean, so crisp. That's a decisive charm. Thousands and thousands of pieces, but not a single yellow crease—nothing wrinkled, mussed or smirched. White, white, everything white and not a fleck of soil.

Muslin and Cambric Drawers, 9c. to $5.24.
Muslin and Cambric Chemises, 29c. to $5.99.
Nainsook Dresses for Infants, 39c. to $9.69.
Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, 39c. to $10.42.
Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, 14c. to $3.99.
Muslin and Cambric Petticoats, 29c. to $12.99.

$3.49 Blankets at $2.49.

A lot of Blankets—eleven-quarter size—our regular price for such qualities is $3.49. Would cost you $4.00 or $4.25 elsewhere. But these are slightly damaged—you will have to search for the flaws. The blemishes are so trifling as to be almost undiscoverable. But they seemed big enough to the manufacturer's eyes. That's why we are selling them at $2.49.

California Mills Blankets.

Ten-quarter Blankets—$1.84, $2.97, $3.25, $3.59.
Eleven-quarter Blankets—$2.19, $2.49, $3.29, $4.99.
Twelve-quarter Blankets—$3.89, $4.38, $7.19, $8.44.

Quite a large assortment of Blankets just a little soiled by having been used in store displays and decorations. With the bloom of newness gone—all profits and part of cost follow. Your choice at greatly reduced prices.

Continuation of the Embroidery Sale.

Not a meagre lot rounded up just for the sake of advertising. We don't secure themes and texts in that way. The original quantity was 75,000 yards. That's the present volume, less the amount sold on yesterday.

At 5c—Edgings—immense variety of narrow designs—wide margins.

At 7c—Edgings—designs 1 to 2 inches wide—open work styles—generous margins.

At 9c—Edgings—designs 1½ to 2½ inches wide—large assortment of handsome styles.

At 11c—Edgings—wide designs and wide margins—beautiful styles.

At 14c—Edgings—wide designs—the kind for the bottom of skirts.

At 19c—Edgings—demi-flounce widths, splendid styles and faultless needlework.

Thousands of Yards of Fine Inserting at 10c.

At 49c—All Overs, 22½ inches wide.

At 69c—All Overs, 22½ inches wide.

At 89c—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

At 98c—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

At $1.29—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

At $1.49—All Overs, 22½ and 45 in.

If you were in Lucerne, or Vivay, or Interlaken, or Lausanne, or any other Swiss city contiguous to St. Gall, the core of the embroidery industry, these goods would cost you much more than we are asking. In some cases our prices are less than the tariff paid for the privilege of landing them on American soil.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Says the Canal Charges Cannot Be Prosecuted.

TAX LAWS NEED CHANGES

Equitable Restrictions Are Required for Trusts.

OPPOSES HORTON ACT

Relations of Capital and Labor, Tenement Houses, and State Ownership of Public Utilities Are Also Discussed.

State of New York,
Executive Chamber,
Albany, Jan. 3, 1900.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

It is a very genuine pleasure to congratulate the Legislature upon the substantial sum of achievement in legislation and administration of the past year. Laws of the utmost usefulness to the community have been enacted, and there has been a steady betterment throughout the year in the methods and results of the administration of the government.

CANALS.

The first matter which had to be dealt with on the incoming of the new administration was the question of the canals. New York State led the Union in the development of canal navigation. Of recent years the change in the methods of transportation, by immensely increasing the railroad competition with the canal, has greatly altered the conditions of successful administration of the latter. There were really two questions to be solved in reference to the canals. The first was as to their administration; the second as to the general canal policy of the State in the future. A very slight examination showed that as regards the latter there were not sufficient data to warrant the formulation of an intelligent policy. A commission appointed by my predecessor to examine into the conditions which make for the commercial supremacy of the State was still sitting. This commission was continued. The subject with which it dealt was of so vast and of such vital importance that it has not yet been able to complete its labors; and it was evident it would not have time to consider the canal problem in the way that was desirable. I accordingly appointed a committee consisting of Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York, Mr. Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, Major Symons of the United States Army, Mr. John P. Scatcherd of Buffalo, and ex-Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, to examine the whole canal question. Their report will be ready in about a fortnight, and will be submitted to the Legislature by special message, probably submitting at the same time the report of the Commerce Commission. I wish to call attention to the fact that the gentlemen serving on these two bodies are business men whose lives are filled with exacting duties; yet they have given, unpaid, months of their valuable time and their best thought and effort to the solution of these problems. Such disinterested expert service is of incalculable value to the State and makes it greatly the debtor to the men rendering the service. The conduct of these two commissions, and of the Commission on the Educational Bill emphasizes one of the most pleasing features of our public life, viz.: the readiness with which able and high-minded private citizens will do special public work when they are convinced of its necessity from the public standpoint.

There remained the question of the proper administration of the canals. Very grave accusations had been made against the former canal management; accusations which varied from charges of mere inefficiency and bad judgment, to charges of wholesale personal corruption, criminal in its character.

SUMMARY OF WHAT WAS DONE.

Such being the conditions, there were two things to be done; first, to secure by the employment of the best counsel an investigation which would be final and complete, and determine whether it were possible to proceed criminally against any contractor or public employee; and, second, if there had been no criminal misconduct, but if there had been failure to manage the canals so as to secure the best results for the State, then to provide a thorough and radical change in the management. These were the only two lines on which action could be taken. On both of them action was taken. On the one hand, the investigation was so conducted as to leave no room for any further question as to criminal proceedings; and, on the other hand, the reformation in the methods of management has been so complete as to leave nothing to be done save to continue and perfect the new system.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

As a result of the reports made to my predecessor in office by the commission appointed by him to make an investigation concerning the work of improving and enlarging the canals under the acts of 1895 and 1896, commonly known as the "Nine-million Dollar Acts," the accusation against the then existing canal management had been resolved into two categories.

In the first place it was asserted that there had been on the part of the outgoing State Engineer and Surveyor and of the former Superintendent of Public Works, malfeasance and misfeasance in office which called for the criminal prosecution of themselves, of their subordinates, and of certain contractors. This was a legal question, for if guilty, their punishment could come only through the courts, inasmuch as they were out of office. The ordinary machinery of the law was set in motion by the Attorney General with the purpose of securing the punishment of any delinquent. In almost any other case, in view of the zeal with which the Attorney General was carrying on these prosecutions, I should not have deemed it necessary to take any extraordinary action. But the charges were so grave and had been given such widespread publicity that I felt warranted in asking the assistance of the Legislature to enable me to take steps that would guarantee beyond all possibility of doubt the prosecution and punishment of any criminal who could be discovered by rigorous and searching investigation.

Accordingly I appointed Mr. Austen G. Fox and Mr. Wallace MacFarlane of New York, well known members of the bar, of opposite political faith to the accused, and the latter United States District Attorney in New York under President Cleveland, to assist the Attorney General in the institution and prosecution of such criminal proceedings as should be warranted by the testimony taken by the investigating commission and the reports made thereupon to my predecessor. The Legislature appropriated $20,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation. After working for several months counsel reported to me that, in their opinion, on the evidence obtainable by them, criminal prosecutions were inadvisable and impracticable. In the absence of evidence of fraudulent collusion between the State officers and the contractors, counsel concluded that the numerous instances of apparently unjustifiable favoritism to contractors and of improvident agreements reported by the commission could not be said to be of a criminal character, though they did subject the State to a large pecuniary loss, and apparently showed grave delinquency on the part of those charged with the execution of the work. The delinquency shown justified public indignation, but it did not afford ground for criminal prosecution.

The special counsel stated at length their reasons for their conclusions, and the report is herewith transmitted to you.

There is probably no lawyer of high standing in the State who after studying the report of counsel in this case and the testimony taken by the investigating commission would disagree with them as to the impracticability of a successful prosecution. Under such circumstances the one remedy was a thorough change in the methods and management. This change has been made.

RESULTS.

The new Superintendent has managed the canals with the care and skill which would be expected in a private business enterprise. It is unnecessary to say that the highest standard of integrity has been demanded. There has been no toleration whatever of inefficiency and no retention of any man who filled a needless position or who filled unworthily a necessary position. The season of 1899 was one of unusual activity on the canals; but the good effect of the new Superintendent's administration was made strikingly evident when, at the close of the fiscal year on Oct. 1, the accounts were made up. For the last eight months of the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1899, although more business was done, the canals were run at a cost of about $450,000, as against about $590,000 for the same eight months of the preceding year, a net saving of nearly $140,000, or about 25 per cent. No work has been entered upon or permitted for any cause whatsoever save the needs of the canals. No man has been appointed save when it appeared that there was actual need of his services, and that he could ably and honestly perform the duties of the place sought. No man who did his duty well has been jeopardized in his position, and no man known to have failed in his duty has been retained. In short, the canals have been managed with an eye single to the public good.

THE CANAL BOARD.

Under Chapter 544, Laws of 1899, providing for the termination of certain of the outstanding contracts aggregating upward of $4,000,000, contractors representing contracts aggregating upward of $2,350,000 made application to the Canal Board for their termination. Before "finding and determining what amounts were properly due," a committee of the Canal Board, consisting of the Controller, the Attorney General, the State Engineer, and the Superintendent of Public Works, was appointed to examine and report upon the status of the contracts for the termination of which application had been made. The conditions surrounding every contract were carefully examined. Reference was made to the report of the Canal Investigating Commission, to the report of the engineers to the commission, and to the original testimony upon which the report of the investigating commission was based; also to the reports of Messrs. Fox and MacFarlane and Mr. Shove. The contracts, specifications, and agreements for extra work were carefully scrutinized and all the attending circumstances were considered as they actually existed.

TAXATION.

The whole problem of taxation is now, as it has been at almost all times and in almost all places, one of extreme difficulty. It has become more and more evident in recent years that existing methods of taxation, which worked well enough in a simpler state of society, are not adequate to secure justice when applied to the conditions of our complex and highly specialized modern industrial development. At present the real estate owner is certainly bearing an excessive proportion of the tax burden. Men who have made a special study of the theory of taxation and men who have had long experience in its practical application are alike in conflict among themselves as to the best general system. Absolute equality, absolute justice in matters of taxation will probably never be realized; but we can approximate it much more closely than at present. The last Legislature most wisely appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of a thorough and far-reaching change in our tax laws; and there is good reason to believe that their forthcoming report will present a scheme which will receive the support of substantially all classes of taxpayers, and which will be of such a character as to commend itself to the most careful consideration of your body upon broad lines.

FAIRNESS IS NEEDED.

The law must not only be correct in the abstract; it must work well in the concrete. Experience shows that certain classes or symbols of property which in theory ought to be taxed cannot under the present practice be reached. Some kinds of taxes are so fertile in tempting to perjury and sharp dealing that they amount to taxes on honesty—the last quality on which we should impose a needless burden. Moreover, where the conditions and complexity of life vary widely as between different communities, the desirability and possibility of certain taxes may seem or be so different that it is hard to devise a common system that will work. If possible the State tax should be levied on classes of property and in a manner which will render it collectible with entire fairness in all sections of the community, as for instance the corporation or collateral inheritance tax is now collected. So far as possible we should divorce the State and municipal taxes, so as to render unnecessary the annual equalization of values between the several counties which has proved so fertile a source of friction between the city and the country.

There is a constant influx into New York State of capital of fortunes previously incorporated under the laws of other States, and an increasing number of men of means from other parts of the country, non-residents of New York, come into this State to sojourn and to conduct and be at the head of various business enterprises which are drawn to New York as the financial centre of the whole country. This calls for legislation which shall provide, in a broad and fair spirit, for taxing foreign capital in this State, whether in corporate or individual form, exactly as we tax domestic capital doing business along the same lines.

I call your attention to the fact that the great burden of taxation is local, not State. In the large cities the heavy local charges are mainly due to the action of the local authorities themselves. For this the local authorities are of course responsible. But sometimes taxation is added to by legislative enactment.

FAILURE OF TAX LAWS.

On certain points the failure of the tax laws has become so evident that it is possible to provide more or less complete remedies without waiting for a general scheme of reorganization. Again and again in recent years this has been recognized, and through legislative enactment certain species of property which had escaped taxation have been made to pay their proper share of the public burdens. The collateral inheritance tax offers a case in point. The corporation tax offers another. In all these matters of taxation, however, it is necessary to proceed with extreme caution, the path never being so simple and clear as the advocates of any particular measure invariably believe. Every wealthy corporation that perpetrates or is allowed to perpetrate a wrong helps to produce or inflame a condition of angry excitement against all corporations which in its turn may in the end harm alike the honest and the dishonest agents of public service and thereby do far-reaching damage to the whole body politic. Much of the outcry against wealth, against the men who acquire wealth, and against the means by which it is acquired, is blind, unreasonable, and unjust; but in too many cases it has a basis in real abuses; and we must remember that every act of misconduct which affords any justification for this clamor is not only bad because of the wrong done, but also because the justification thus given inevitably strengthens movements which are in reality profoundly anti-social and anti-civic. Our laws should be so drawn as to protect and encourage corporations which do their honest duty by the public; and to discriminate sharply against those organized in a spirit of mere greed, or for improper speculative purposes.

There is plenty of misconduct, plenty of selfish disregard of the rights of others, and especially of the weak. There is also plenty of honorable and disinterested effort to prevent such misconduct or to minimize its effects. Any rational attempt to prevent or counteract the evils, by legislation or otherwise, is deserving of hearty support; but it cannot be too deeply impressed upon us that such attempts can result in permanent good only in proportion as they are made in a sane and wholesome spirit, as far removed as possible from whatever is hysterical or revolutionary. It is infinitely better when needed social and civic changes can be brought about as the result of natural and healthy growth than when they come with the violent dislocation and widespread wreck and damage inevitably attendant upon any movement which is revolutionary in its nature.

THE FRANCHISE TAX.

At the same time a change should never be shirked on the ground of its being radical, when the abuse has become flagrant and no other remedy appears possible. This was the case with the taxation of local franchises in this State. For years most of these franchises escaped paying their proper share of the public burdens. The last Legislature placed on the statute book a law requiring them to be treated as real estate for the purposes of taxation, the tax to be assessed and collected by the State Assessors for the benefit of the localities concerned. This marks an immense stride in advance. Of course at first serious difficulties are sure to arise in enforcing it. The means for carrying it into effect are very inadequate. There may be delay before we get from it the substantial additions to the revenue which will finally accrue, and there may be disappointment to the enthusiasts who are so apt to hope too much from such legislation. But it will undoubtedly add largely to the public revenues as soon as it is fairly in operation, and the amount thus added will increase steadily year by year. The principle which this law establishes has come to stay. There will doubtless have to be additional legislation from time to time to perfect the system as its shortcomings are made evident in actual practice. But the corporations owning valuable public franchises must pay their full and proper share of the public burdens.

INTENT OF THE LAW.

The franchise tax law is framed with the intent of securing exact and equal justice, no more and no less. It is not in any way intended as a means for persecuting or oppressing corporations. It is not intended to cut down legitimate dividends; still less to cut down wages or to prevent a just return for the farsighted business skill of some captain of industry who has been able to establish a public service greatly to the advantage of the localities concerned, where before his time men of less business capacity had failed. But it is intended that property which derives its value from the grant of a privilege by the public, shall be taxed proportionately to the value of the privilege granted. In enforcing this law, much tact, patience, resolution, and judgment will be needed. All these qualities the State Board of Tax Commissioners have thus far shown. Their salaries are altogether inadequate, for the new law has immensely increased not only their responsibilities, but their work. They should be given not only the needed increase for themselves, but also an appropriation for an additional number of clerks and experts.

During the year 1899 not a single corporation has received at the hands of the State of New York one privilege of any kind, sort, or description, by law or otherwise, to which it was not entitled, and which was not in the public interest; nor has corporate influence availed against any measure which was in the public interest. At certain times, and in certain places, corporations have undoubtedly exerted a corrupting influence in political life; but in this State for this year it is absolutely true, as shown by the history of every measure that has come before the Legislature from the franchise tax down, that no corporate influence has been able to prevail against the interests of the public.

THE STATE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

It has become more and more evident of late years that the State will have to act in its collective capacity as regards certain subjects which we have been accustomed to treat as matters affecting the private citizen only, and that furthermore it must exercise an increasing and more rigorous control over other matters which it is not desirable that it should directly manage. It is neither possible nor desirable to lay down a general hard and fast rule as to what this control should be in all cases. There is no possible reason in pure logic why a city, for instance, should supply its inhabitants with water and allow private companies to supply them with gas any more than there is why the General Government should take charge of the delivery of letters but not of telegrams. On the other hand, pure logic has a very restricted application to actual social and civic life, and there is no possible reason for changing from one system to the other simply because the other would make our political system in theory more symmetrical. Obviously it is undesirable that the Government should do anything that private individuals could do with better results to the community. Everything that tends to deaden individual initiative is to be avoided, and unless in a given case there is some very evident gain which will flow from State or municipal ownership, it should not be adopted. On the other hand, when private ownership entails grave abuses and where the work is of a kind that can be performed with efficiency by the State or municipality acting in its collective capacity no theory or tradition should interfere with our making the change. There is grave danger in attempting to establish invariable rules; indeed it may be that each case will have to be determined upon its own merits. In one instance a private corporation may be able to do the work best. In another the State or city may do it best. In yet a third it may be to the advantage of everybody to give free scope to the power of some individual captain of industry.

On one point there must be no step backward. There is a consensus of opinion that New York must own its own water supply. Any legislation permitting private ownership should be annulled.

MODERN INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Nothing needs closer attention, nothing deserves to be treated with more courage, caution, and sanity than the relations of the State to corporate wealth, and indeed to vast individual wealth. For almost every gain there is a penalty, and the great strides in the industrial upbuilding of the country, which have on the whole been attended with marked benefit, have also been attended by no little evil. Great fortunes are usually made under very complex conditions, both of effort and of surrounding, and the mere fact of the complexity makes it difficult to deal with the new conditions thus created. The contrast offered in a highly specialized industrial community between the very rich and the very poor is exceedingly distressing, and while under normal conditions the acquirement of wealth by an individual is necessarily of great incidental benefit to the community as a whole, yet this is by no means always the case. In our great cities there is plainly in evidence much wealth contrasted with much poverty and some of the wealth has been acquired or is used in a manner for which there is no moral justification.

A profound political and social thinker has recently written: "Wealth which is expended in multiplying and elaborating real comforts, or even in pleasures which produce enjoyment at all proportionate to their cost will never excite serious indignation. It is the colossal waste of the means of human happiness in the most selfish and most vulgar forms of social advertisement and competition that gives rise to passions which menace the whole future of our civilization." But in continuance this writer points out that the only effectual check lies in the law of public opinion. Any attempt to interfere by statute in moral questions of this kind by fettering the freedom of individual action would be injurious to a degree far greater than is the evil aimed at. Probably the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring mankind, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits on the community—whatever the conscious purpose of those amassing them may have been. The occasional wrongs committed or injuries endured are on the whole far outweighed by the mass of good which has resulted. The true questions to be asked are: Has any given individual been injured by the acquisition of wealth by any man? Were the rights of that individual, if they have been violated, insufficiently protected by law? If so, these rights and all similar rights ought to be guaranteed by additional legislation. The point to be aimed at is the protection of the individual against wrong, not the attempt to limit and hamper the acquisition and output of wealth.

It is almost equally dangerous either to blink evils and refuse to acknowledge their existence or to strike at them in a spirit of ignorant revenge, thereby doing far more harm than is remedied. The need can be met only by careful study of conditions, and by action which, while taken boldly and without hesitation, is neither heedless nor reckless. It is well to remember on the one hand that the adoption of what is reasonable in the demands of reformers is the surest way to prevent the adoption of what is unreasonable; and on the other hand that many of the worst and most dangerous laws which have been put upon statute books have been put there by zealous reformers with excellent intentions.

TRUSTS.

This problem has a hundred phases. The relation of the capitalist and the wage-worker makes one; the proper attitude of the State towards extreme proverty another; the proper attitude of the State towards the questions of the ownership and running of so-called "public utilities," a third. But among all these phases, the one which at this time has the greatest prominence is the question of what are commonly termed "trusts," meaning by the name those vast combinations of capital, usually flourishing by virtue of some monopolistic element, which have become so startlingly common a feature in the industrial revolution which has progressed so rapidly during recent years.

Every new feature of this industrial revolution produces hardship because in its later stages it has been literally a revolution instead of an evolution. The new inventions and discoveries and the new methods of taking advantage of the business facilities afforded by the extraordinary development of our material civilization have caused the changes to proceed with such marvelous rapidity that at each stage some body of workers finds itself unable to accommodate itself to the new conditions with sufficient speed to escape hardship. In the end the accommodation of the class takes place; at times too late for the well being of many individuals. The change which would be unaccompanied by hardship if it came slowly, may be fraught with severe suffering if it comes too fast, even when it is in the end beneficial. Occasionally, moreover, the change is positively deleterious, and very often, even when it is on the whole beneficial, it has features which are the reverse. In some cases, while recognizing the evil, it is impossible with our present knowledge to discover any remedy. In others, a remedy can be applied, but as yet only at a cost that would make it worse than the trouble itself. In yet others it is possible by acting with wisdom, coolness and fearlessness, to apply a remedy, which will wholly or in great part remove the evil while leaving the good behind. We do not wish to discourage enterprise. We do not desire to destroy corporations; we do desire to put them fully at the service of the State and the people.

CAUTION IS NECESSARY.

The machinery of modern business is so vast and complicated that great caution must be exercised in introducing radical changes for fear the unforeseen effects may take the shape of widespread disaster. Moreover, much that is complained about is not really the abuse so much as the inevitable development of our modern industrial life. We have moved far away from the old simple days when each community transacted almost all its work for itself and relied upon outsiders for but a fraction of the necessaries, and for not a very large portion even of the luxuries, of life. Very many of the anti-trust laws which have made their appearance on the statute books of recent years have been almost or absolutely ineffective because they have blinked the all-important fact that much of what they thought to do away with was incidental to modern industrial conditions, and could not be eliminated unless we were willing to turn back the wheels of modern progress by also eliminating the forces which had brought about these industrial conditions. Not only trusts, but the immense importance of machinery, the congestion of city life, the capacity to make large fortunes by speculative enterprises, and many other features of modern existence could be thoroughly changed by doing away with steam and electricity; but the most ardent denouncer of trusts would hesitate to advocate so drastic a remedy. What remains for us to do, as practical men, is to look the conditions squarely in the face and not to permit the emotional side of the question, which has its proper place, to blind us to the fact that there are other sides. We must set about finding out what the real abuses are, with their causes, and to what extent remedies can be applied.

That abuses exist, and that they are of a very grave character, it is worse than idle to deny. Just so long as in the business world unscrupulous cunning is allowed the free rein which, thanks to the growth of humanity during the past centuries, we now deny to unscrupulous physical force, then just so long there will be a field for the best effort of every honest social and civic reformer who is capable of feeling an impulse of generous indignation and who is far-sighted enough to appreciate where the real danger to the country lies. The effects are bad enough when the unscrupulous individual works by himself. They are much worse when he works in conjunction with his fellows through a giant corporation or trust. Law is largely crystallized custom, largely a mass of remedies which have been slowly evolved to meet the wrongs with which humanity has become thoroughly familiar. In a simple society only simple forms of wrong can be committed. There is neither the ability nor the opportunity to inflict others. A primitive people provides for the punishment of theft, assault, and murder, because the conditions of the existing society allow its development of thieves and murderers and the commission of deeds of violence; but it does not provide for the punishment of forgery because there is nothing to forge, and therefore, no forgers. The gradual growth of humanitarian sentiment, often unconscious or but semi-conscious, combined with other causes, step by step emancipates the serf from bodily subjection to his over-lord; he was then protected in his freedom by statute; but when he became a factory hand the conditions were new and there were no laws which prevented the use of unguarded machinery in the factories, or the abuses of child labor, forced upon the conscientious employers by the unscrupulous until legislation put them on an equality. When new evils appear there is always at first difficulty in finding the proper remedy; and as the evils grow more complex, the remedies become increasingly difficult of application. There is no use whatever in seeking to apply a remedy blindly; yet this is just what has been done in reference to trusts.

INEFFECTIVE LEGISLATION.

Much of the legislation not only proposed but enacted against trusts is not one whit more intelligent than the mediaeval bull against the comet, and has not been one particle more effective. Yet there can and must be courageous and effective remedial legislation.

To say that the present system, of haphazard license and lack of supervision and regulation, is the best possible, is absurd. The men who endeavor to prevent the remedying of real abuses not only show callous disregard for the suffering of others, but also weaken those who are anxious to prevent the adoption of indiscriminate and would-be remedies which would subvert our whole industrial fabric. The chicanery and the dishonest, even though not technically illegal, methods through which some great fortunes have been made, are scandals to our civilization. The man who by swindling or wrongdoing acquires great wealth for himself at the expense of his fellow, stands as low morally as any predatory mediaeval nobleman and is a more dangerous member of society. Any law, and any method of construing the law which will enable the community to punish him, either by taking away his wealth or by imprisonment, should be welcomed. Of course, such laws are even more needed in dealing with great corporations or trusts than with individuals. They are needed quite as much for the sake of honest corporations as for the sake of the public. The corporation that manages its affairs honestly has a right to demand protection against the dishonest corporation. We do not wish to put any burden on honest corporations. Neither do we wish to put an unnecessary burden of responsibility on enterprising men for acts which are immaterial; they should be relieved from such burdens, but held to a rigid financial accountability for acts that mislead the upright investor or stockholder, or defraud the public.

The first essential is knowledge of the facts, publicity. Much can be done at once by amendment of the corporation laws so as to provide for such publicity as will not work injustice as between business rivals.

ALLEGED TRUST ABUSES.

The chief abuses alleged to arise from trusts are probably the following: Misrepresentation or concealment regarding material facts connected with the organization of an enterprise; the evils connected with unscrupulous promotion; overcapitalization; unfair competition, resulting in the crushing out of competitors who themselves do not act improperly; raising of prices above fair competitive rates; the wielding of increased power over the wage-earners. Of course none of these abuses may exist in a particular trust, but in many trusts, as well as in many corporations not ordinarily called trusts, one or more of them are evident. Some of these evils could be partially remedied by a modification of our corporation laws; here we can safely go along the lines of the more conservative New England States, and probably not a little further. Such laws will themselves provide the needed publicity, and the needed circumstantiality of statement. We should know authoritatively whether stock represents actual value of plants, or whether it represents brands or good-will; or if not, what it does represent, if anything. It is desirable to know how much was actually bought, how much was issued free; and to whom; and, if possible, for what reason. In the first place, this would be invaluable in preventing harm being done as among the stockholders, for many of the grossest wrongs that are perpetrated are those of promoters and organizers at the expense of the general public who are invited to take shares in business organizations. In the next place, this would enable us to see just what the public have a right to expect in the way of service and taxation. There is no reason whatever for refusing to tax a corporation because by its own acts it has created a burden of charges under which it staggers. The extravagant man who builds a needlessly large house nevertheless pays taxes on the house; and the corporation which has to pay great sums of interest owing to juggling transactions in the issue of stocks and bonds has just as little right to consideration. But very great hardship may result to innocent purchasers; and publicity by lessening the possibility of this would also serve the purpose of the State.

Where a trust become a monopoly the State has an immediate right to interfere. Care should be taken not to stifle enterprise or disclose any facts of a business that are essentially private; but the State for the protection of the public should exercise the right to inspect, to examine thoroughly all the workings of great corporations just as is now done with banks; and wherever the interests of the public demand it it should publish the results of its examination. Then, if there are inordinate profits, competition or public sentiment will give the public the benefit in lowered prices; and if not, the power of taxation remains. It is therefore evident that publicity is the one sure and adequate remedy which we can now invoke. There may be other remedies, but what these others are we can only find out by publicity, as the result of investigation. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete.

LABOR.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the reports of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and of the State Factory Inspector. During the past year very valuable labor measures have been enacted into laws, and they are well enforced. I am happy to say that in speaking of labor legislation I can talk mainly of performance—not of promise. Additional legislation will undoubtedly from time to time become necessary; but many vitally needed laws have already been put upon the statute books. As experience shows their defects these will be remedied. A stringent eight-hour labor law has been enacted. This is working well as a whole.

In nothing do we need to exercise cooler judgment than in labor legislation. Such legislation is absolutely necessary, alike from the humanitarian and the industrial standpoints; and it is as much our duty to protect the weaker wage workers from oppression as to protect helpless investors from fraud. But we must beware above all things of that injudicious and ill-considered benevolence which usually in the long run defeats its own ends. To discourage industry and thrift ultimately amounts to putting a premium on poverty and shiftlessness. It is neither of benefit to the individual nor to society needlessly to handicap superior ability and energy, and to reduce their possessor to the level of work and gain suited for his less able and energetic rivals.

There have been a large number of strikes for increase of wages during the past year. The fact that these strikes were not against a reduction, but for an increase, is due to the prosperous condition of the country and State generally. The services of the present excellent Board of Mediation and Arbitration have been in almost constant demand, and they have been gratifyingly successful. The number of controversies amicably adjusted directly or indirectly through its influence has been greater than that during any year since its creation. The work of mediation—that is, of settling the dispute before it has reached an acute stage—is even more important and successful than that of arbitration proper, after the strike is once on. In this spring so it would be well to enact legislation which would compel parties to labor disputes to notify the board of impending trouble, or of strikes and lockouts.

The experiment of publishing a quarterly bulletin by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has worked excellently and the bulletin should be continued and improved. I suggest that it would be well to define by statute the questions that may legally be asked of manufacturers by this bureau. Abuses have occurred in connection with the employment offices in the larger cities, which are now allowed to violate the law with impunity, the power of punishment lying with the local authorities. It would be well to require the keeper of any employment office to procure a license from the State, as in Minnesota and other States. This license should be granted on the payment of a substantial fee, and the business would thus be restricted to responsible parties and kept under the control of the State administration.

RECENT LEGISLATION.

The measures suggested in my message of last year and carried into effect by legislation, increasing the number of factory inspectors, and requiring a license for all shops and rooms where garments are made for general employers, have already greatly increased the efficiency of the Factory Inspector's Department, and enlarged its service to the public. Too little time has elapsed since the sweatshop law went into effect, in September, to give a full report of its benefits. As illustrating its efficiency in interfering with sweatshops I may mention that so far under its provisions 4,942 licenses have been granted and 918 refused. These 918 cases represent the sweatshops which would now have been in operation save for this law and for the way it has been enforced.

I shall not ask for any increase of the number of salaried inspectors this year, but I recommend that the power be given to the Governor and to the Factory Inspector to name, whenever necessary, unsalaried inspectors to undertake special investigation or aid the department at special times. Such assistance would increase the efficiency of the work of the department without imposing added burdens upon the State.

I urge that the Legislature give particular attention to the need of reform in the laws governing the tenement houses. The Tenement House Commission of 1894 declared that, in its opinion, the tenement house laws needed to be revised as often as once in five years, and I am confident that the improvements in building materials and construction of tenements, and the advance in sanitary legislation all demand further modification of existing laws. Probably the best couse to follow would be to appoint a commission to present a revised code of tenement house laws.

Owing to defects in the drug clerks' bill presented last year, I was unable to sign it. I am, however, in hearty sympathy with the objects sought in the bill. I trust that a satisfactory bill may be presented this year, and shall be glad to give such a bill my approval.

The liability of employers to their employes is now recognized in the laws of most of the great industrial communities of the world. While employers ought not to be burdened to such an extent as to endanger ordinary business transactions; yet the State should, so far as possible, protect those employes engaged in dangerous occupations and should see that every reasonable provision is taken to guard their rights.

NATIONAL GUARD AND NAVAL MILITIA.

I call attention to the report of the Adjutant General on the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State. The new code has worked great improvement. In some matters of organization, notably in reference to the detail of line officers to serve for a time in staff positions, the organization of the National Guard of New York is ahead of the organization of the United States Army.

The Spanish war had resulted in great disorganization of the Guard and an immense amount of work had to be done to re-establish it upon an efficient basis. This has been done and the Guard has never been more efficient than at present. It is to be hoped that in a comparatively short time the National Government will be in a position to arm the Guard with the rifle used in the regular army.

During the past year the Guard has been called upon to furnish New York's quota of officers for service in the volunteer regiments of the army. All of the officers thus recommended were men who had served in the Spanish war. In making the recommendations the Colonels of the fifteen volunteer regiments sent into the service by New York were directed to submit the nominations of the three best men in each of their regiments for the volunteer appointments, the recommendations being based upon youth, character, fitness, intelligence, and demonstrated ability to command. In addition recommendations were sought from other officers who had special knowledge of the personnel of the New York volunteers, and the records of the various candidates were critically examined. The report sent to the Secretary of War was based solely upon the records of the officers, no attention being paid any other considerations whatsoever save those of military fitness. Most of those thus recommended were appointed by the President. The rank and file of the Guard had within the year sent hundreds of men into the regular and volunteer army gathered for service in the Philippines.

During the Summer of 1899 the first steps have been taken to give the State troops practical work in the field. Regiments were sent to the State Camp at Peekskill and from that point were given marches in the neighborhood of several days' duration with field equipment only. The State Camp at Peekskill, when originally constructed, represented a great advance, for work in the camp was much better than work in the armory. It no longer stands as it did, for it is of special advantage only to armory trained troops; but it can still be made of much use. Probably it could best be used for the annual instruction of all of the officers and non-commissioned officers, but it might be a hardship to impose such extra duty on men most of whom are actually engaged in earning their own living. At any rate, the regiments should receive practical instructions by actual marching, cooking, camping, sanitation, outpost duties, and field exercises over rough country. Soldiers must be able to take care of themselves under the conditions of a campaign, and this they cannot learn unless they cook their own food, pitch their own tents, and perform for themselves all the other duties incident to their profession. The mortality in the Spanish war shows how infinitely less dangerous to the lives of the soldiers are the bullets of the enemy than diseases caused by bad sanitation and failure to understand how to cook, and live in the open.

RIFLE RANGES NEEDED.

Furthermore, it is very much to be wished that means could be taken to provide the most ample facilities for rifle practice. The United States must depend upon its citizen soldiery in the event of a great war. If the men already know how to march, to take cover, to live in the open, and to shoot, and always provided that they understand the absolutely vital importance of discipline and obedience to orders, then the technical training can be mastered with comparative ease by volunteers as intelligent, as brave, and as self-reliant as those who make up American armies. It would be a good thing if there were a rifle range in every village of this State as there is in Switzerland. Moreover, it should be remembered that target practice proper is but the alphabet of the soldier's marksmanship. He should also practice assiduously under conditions as nearly as possible like those of actual warfare; "terrainschiessen," as it is called in the German Army, is indispensable to effectiveness. In any event, every company of the National Guard should receive all possible encouragement in rifle practice. In a battle the only bullets that count are those that hit.

The Naval Militia make a particularly valuable branch of the service. They deserve the highest praise for the way they do their difficult work. The drill that the Naval Militia receives is most practical in character. It is greatly to be desired that the Second Naval Battalion should have an armory.

Every opportunity should be given to, and should be sought by, the officers and men of the National Guard and Naval Militia, seriously to study and master both the theory and practice of their temporary profession. One of the officers of the Guard is going abroad with the special purpose of studying the relation of the regulars, volunteers, and militia in England; special studies of this kind have great value. In addition we should know the methods of administration and of field practice which mark the most efficient modern armies.

FISHERIES, FOREST, AND GAME COMMISSION.

Under this commission great progress has been made through the fish hatcheries in the propagation of valuable food and sporting fish. The laws for the protection of deer have resulted in their increase. Nevertheless, as railroads tend to encroach on the wilderness, the temptation to illegal hunting becomes greater, and the danger of forest fires increases. There is need of great improvement both in our laws and in their administration. The Game Wardens have been too few in number. More should be provided. None save fit men must be appointed; and their retention in office must depend purely upon the zeal, ability and efficiency with which they perform their duties. The Game Wardens in the forests must be woodsmen; and they should have no outside business. In short, there should be a thorough reorganization of the work of the commission. A careful study of the resources and condition of the forests on State land must be made. It is certainly not too much to expect that the State forests should be managed as efficiently as the forests on private lands in the same neighborhoods, and the measure of difference in efficiency of management must be the measure of condemnation or praise of the way the public forests have been managed.

The subject of forest preservation is of the utmost importance to the State. The Adirondacks and Catskills should be great parks kept in perpetuity for the benefit and enjoyment of our people. Much has been done of late years toward their preservation, but very much remains to be done. The provisions of law in reference to sawmills and wood pulp mills are defective, and should be changed so as to prohibit dumping dye-stuff, sawdust or tan bark in any amount whatsoever into the streams. Reservoirs should be made; but not where they will tend to destroy large sections of the forest, and only after a careful and scientific study of the water resources of the region. The people of the forest regions are themselves growing more and more to realize the necessity of preserving both the trees and the game. A live deer in the woods will attract to the neighborhood ten times the money that could be obtained for the deer's dead carcass. Timber theft on the State lands is, of course, a grave offense against the whole public.

Hardy outdoor sports, like hunting, are in themselves of no small value to the National character, and should be encouraged in every way. Men who go into the wilderness, indeed men who take part in any field sports with horse or rifle, receive a benefit which can hardly be given by even the most vigorous athletic games.

RAINFALL AND FORESTS.

There is a further, and more immediate and practical, end in view. A primeval forest is a great sponge which absorbs and distills the rain water, and when it is destroyed the result is apt to be an alternation of flood and drought. Forest fires ultimately make the land a desert, and are a detriment to all that portion of the State tributary to the streams through the woods where they occur. Every effort should be made to minimize their destructive influence. We need to have our system of forestry gradually developed and conducted along scientific principles. When this has been done it will be possible to allow marketable lumber to be cut everywhere without damage to the forests—indeed, with positive advantage to them; but until lumbering is thus conducted, on strictly scientific principles no less than upon principles of the strictest honesty toward the State, we cannot afford to suffer it at all in the State forests. Unrestrained greed means the ruin of the great woods and the drying up of the sources of the rivers.

Ultimately the administration of the State lands must be so centralized as to enable us definitely to place responsibility in respect to everything concerning them, and to demand the highest degree of trained intelligence in their use.

The State should not permit within its limits factories to make bird skins or bird feathers into articles of ornament or wearing apparel. Ordinary birds, and especially song birds, should be rigidly protected. Game birds should never be shot to a greater extent than will offset the natural rate of increase. All Spring shooting should be prohibited and efforts made by correspondence with the neighboring States to secure its prohibition within their borders. Care should be taken not to encourage the use of cold storage or other market systems which are a benefit to no one but the wealthy epicure who can afford to pay a heavy price for luxuries. These systems tend to the destruction of the game; which would bear most severely upon the very men whose rapacity has been appealed to in order to secure its extermination.

The open season for the different species of game and fish should be made uniform throughout the entire State, save that it should be shorter on Long Island for certain species which are not plentiful, and which are pursued by a greater number of people than in other game portions of the State.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Ample occasion exists for some modification of the statutes relating to the corporations popularly known as building and loan associations. A law which authorizes the formation of associations vested with extraordinary powers and possessing special exemptions, because they are designed to encourage thrift and to enable workingmen to provide homes for their families, urgently needs revision when under it there occur such instances of extravagance and mismanagement, if not of actual fraud, as have recently been brought to the public attention. If there can be degrees in fidelity, the highest should prevail in the discharge of those trusts in which the interests at stake are those of the poorer and more helpless members of society. Reckless real estate speculations, arbitrary amendment of by-laws without the consent of shareholders, whereby the contracts between associations and their members are changed, and excessive expense accounts for salaries, luxurious offices, &c., not to charge practices which in some cases can be reconciled with no purpose except dishonesty, are among the abuses disclosed during the year by the work of the Banking Department. With this state of facts established, argument is not required to place upon the Legislature the imperative obligation to revise the law governing these associations so as to make commission of wrongs by their manage-

Brill Brothers.
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.
We have purchased the entire Bankrupt stock of
J. HERBST & CO.,
Clothiers and Hatters,
223 Sixth Avenue,
comprising
Men's, Boys' & Children's Clothing and Hats,
at figures that will enable us to sell the entire purchase at
½ OFF
Herbst & Co.'s Former Prices.

This firm was in business not quite one year, consequently goods are all new.

We have removed

ment less easy, and to lodge with the Superintendent of Banks adequate power to deal promptly and effectively with associations whose Directors may attempt to transcend the bounds of safety and honesty.

An evil of growing proportions is the incorporation of stock companies with titles suggestive of powers to which their certificates make no claim, and which they cannot possess under the general corporation law. Allied to it is the assumption of names similarly objectionable by partnerships or individuals operating as private bankers, and also the establishment of offices in this State by foreign corporations, whose names indicate them to be moneyed corporations. The employment of such titles is certainly misleading, and it is readily conceivable that it might prove mischievous. It is plain that it should not be permitted to any person or firm or to any company having but an insignificant capital and organized to do merely an agency business, or to any foreign corporation maintaining an office in New York for the transaction of non-prohibited business, to have a name which conveys the idea that it is a banking institution, and the general corporation act should be amended to inhibit it. The matter is discussed more fully in the annual report of the Superintendent of Banks, to which I ask the attention of the Legislature, with such action as will prevent a continuation of the evil.

HORTON BOXING LAW.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the so-called Horton boxing law now on the statute books, and recommend its repeal. If this law merely fulfilled the expectations of its original advocates, and if it were executed as it was executed during the first year it was enacted, there would be no need of this recommendation. Rough, vigorous pastimes are excellent things for the Nation, for they promote manliness, being good in their effects not merely upon the body, but upon the character, which is far more important than the body. It is an admirable thing for any boy or young man whose work is of a sedentary character to take part in vigorous play, so long as it is not carried to excess, or allowed to interfere with his work. Every exercise that tends to develop bodily vigor, daring, endurance, resolution, and self-command should be encouraged. Boxing is a fine sport; but this affords no justification of prize fighting, any more than the fact that a cross-country run or a ride on a wheel is healthy justifies such a demoralizing exhibition as a six-days race. When any sport is carried on primarily for money—that is, as a business—it is in danger of losing much that is valuable, and of acquiring some exceedingly undesirable characteristics. In the case of prize fighting, not only do all the objections which apply to the abuse of other professional sports apply in aggravated form, but in addition the exhibition has a very demoralizing and brutalizing effect. There is no need to argue these points. They are expressly admitted in the Horton law itself. Moreover, the evils are greatly aggravated by the fact that the fight is for a money prize, and is the occasion for unlimited gambling and betting. As the law is construed by the Police Department of New York at present, it permits prize fights pure and simple. If as is alleged the police are technically justified in so construing the law, it only renders it the more necessary that the law should be repealed. However proper it may have been in its intent and as originally construed and administered, the gross abuses in its present administration make its existence on the statute books of the Empire State an offense against decency.

Athletic sports are excellent when treated as what they should be, that is as healthy pastimes; they become harmful if indulged in to excess, and if their importance in relation to the serious work of life is misestimated; and still more harmful when twisted into adjuncts of brutality or gambling.

AMENDMENT TO THE VAGRANCY LAW.

Crime against a woman is peculiarly abhorrent, not only because she is weaker, but because she has no direct voice in the Government. There should be no sentimentality about excusing a female criminal who is as guilty as a male criminal; but an even severer punishment should be meted out to those who commit crimes of brutal violence against women and children than to those who commits them against men. In the same way, it is greatly to be desired that our laws should be changed so as to provide for the punishment of men who profit by the commission of immoral acts by women. At present the wretched women are punished and the men who make their living by their infamy may go free. Such a condition of affairs is intolerable in the eyes of every right thinking person. This kind of immoral conduct is punished under the vagrancy law, which should be amended as it has recently been amended in England, so as to do away with such unjust discrimination. In connection with this matter I call your attention to the desirability of completing the work of the New Bedford Reformatory, which is specially designed for dealing with girls and women who have fallen, but whom there is a chance to redeem.

THE COMPLETION OF THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES BY THE LEGISLATURE.

A commission to revise the statutes with a view of condensing, combining, and harmonizing the subjects of general legislation was created in 1889. Several general laws which were originally proposed have become rendered unnecessary by the reason of the changes of the Constitution of 1894, and several additional subjects of general legislation have been suggested. The revision of the Code of Civil Procedure was not originally contemplated, but has now become a part of the work of the commission. A large number of the bills advocated by the commission have become laws and some have been submitted but have not passed. During the Winter it is intended that bills will be presented amending the general laws by incorporating therein various general statutes passed since those laws were enacted for the double purpose of bringing the plan of revision down to date and codifying under proper heads various independent statutes which can fairly be incorporated in an existing general law. It has been the custom heretofore to refer these bills either to the Committee on Judiciary or the Committee on Codes, but it is doubtful whether, if the numerous other bills which come from individual members are referred to these committees, careful attention can be given to the bills of the Statutory Revision Commission as their importance warrants.

I beg leave to respectfully suggest the appointment of a special committee in each House, or a special joint committee, to take charge of these revision bills. Due attention to the various measures which the Statutory Revision Commission has prepared will greatly facilitate the work of closing up the commission, which ought to be done during the present year. I recommend that steps be taken to close the commission during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER.

The office of the Controller shows a balance on hand in the Treasury on the first day of October, 1898, of $3,973,891.45. The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1899, were $25,837,156.19, making a total receipt, with the balance of last year, of $29,810,941.37. The payments for all purposes during the fiscal year were $25,837,156.19, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $4,565,814.74. The tax rate for the fiscal year ended Oct. 1, 1899, was 2.49 mills. The present valuation of the the State is $5,076,396,824. The amount received for corporation and organization taxes was $2,741,518.05. The amount in 1898 was $2,497,-[illegible]05, showing an increase during the fiscal year of $244,013. The amount received for taxes on inheritance during the fiscal year was $2,191,612.24, being an increase over the last fiscal year of $197,462. The amount received from the Excise Department was $4,231,278.55, an increase of $815,417.63 over the last preceding year.

Attention is called to the increasing payments from transfer tax receipts by reason of special legislative enactments providing for the pay of assistants to Surrogates and District Attorneys, in addition to the fees allowed by the act itself to County Treasurers and the Controller of the City of New York for receiving this fax and remitting it to the State Treasury. The counties of Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Queens, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester have now these extra assistants at an aggregate cost for salaries and expense each year of $36,040 payable from this tax. While admitting that this law has increased the labors of Surrogates somewhat, it has not increased them to the extent of generally requiring assistants. I do not believe that any special provision should be made for additional help except in counties which have paid to the State for the past five years an average transfer tax of at least $50,000.

I recommend the repeal of all the acts giving District Attorneys transfer tax assistants, for the reason that the assistants do little or nothing to earn the compensation therein allowed, and that their employment is therefore a useless expenditure of public money.

The transfer tax act provides that County Treasurers and the Controller of the City of New York shall receive a fee of 5 per cent. on the first $50,000 collected; 3 per cent. on the second $50,000, and 1 per cent. upon all additional sums each year for receiving this tax and remitting it quarterly to the State Treasury. Their only duty, in addition to this, consists in issuing duplicate receipts to the executors for the payment of this tax, and making a quarterly report to the State Controller, and the payment of appraisers' fees and other legal disbursements. All the County Treasurers retain this fee or commission for their own use and benefit, except in the County of Monroe, where it is turned into the County Treasury. As a rule these officers take little or no interest in the enforcement of the law, and do practically nothing to warrant their receiving this large special compensation. In Erie County the fees formerly were paid into the County Treasury, but the statute was amended recently restoring them to the Treasurer. During the last fiscal year the amount of fees thus paid to County Treasurers and the Controller of New York City aggregated $67,425.06. Of this amount the Controller of New York City received $15,975.83.

I believe that these fees should either go to the county, or that the aggregate amount allowed any official should be limited to a reasonable sum. At least $100,000 should be saved to the State annually by properly curtailing the expenditures payable from this tax.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Originally and in the early history of the State, corporations were created by special acts of the Legislature. They were limited as to time, and as terms of existence would expire, legislative action was necessary to continue their existence.

General statutes were afterward enacted providing for the formation of corporations without resort to the Legislature.

Notwithstanding these general laws, the Legislature has continued to create corporations by special act, granting powers not given by the general laws.

Section 6 of general corporation laws prohibits the filing and recording in any office for the purpose of effecting incorporations of a certificate of incorporation of a proposed corporation having the same name as an existing domestic corporation, or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive.

By Section 2,411, Code of Civil Procedure, a petition to a court for the change of the corporate name of a domestic corporation must have annexed thereto a certificate of the Secretary of State that the name proposed is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which the Secretary of State deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive.

To enable the Secretary of State to comply with the above provisions, the names of all domestic corporations should be on file in his office, alphabetically arranged, just as the names of all corporations are, which are incorporated under the general statutes.

In all cases where a corporation is created by special act a clause should be contained in the act requiring the filing and recording in the Secretary of State's office of a certified copy of such special act. The effect of this would be to bring the names of all domestic corporations, except banking and insurance corporations, upon our general index.

The Secretary of State has paid to the State Treasurer during the past fiscal year for the benefit of the State $557,460.25, and the number of new corporations, companies increasing their capital stock, and amount of increased capital have shown a large gain over preceding years.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I call your particular attention to the report of the Attorney General which will be handed you in a few days and the excellent showing it makes for that office. I cordially concur in what he will say as to the advisability of having all laws take effect at some definite time, say the 1st of September, so as to give opportunity to every one to know that they are on the statute books. Of course exceptions will be made in cases where emergencies exist.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS.

The Superintendent calls attention to the excellent working of the principle of indeterminate sentence for maximum and minimum limits fixed by the court, the prison parole board being allowed to parole under supervision any prisoner at any time after the expiration of the minimum term. He recommends that all prisoners sentenced for a first offense for felony, save of course murder and arson, be sentenced to in determinate terms. There should be a separate prison for the confinement and execution of condemned prisoners.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

Under the present laws none of the products of our own prisons are put upon the open market to compete with the products of free labor, but the products of convicts of other States and countries are brought into this State and add in competition with the products of our free labor. As under the decisions of the courts the State is powerless to prevent this, it is to be wished that there could be National legislation on the subject. The present system is furnishing reasonable employment to our own convicts, and the heads of State institutions must see that there is full compliance with the laws requiring them to purchase from the prisons goods used by their departments and made in the prisons.

A very gratifying feature of the present prison laws of this State is the rapid diminution in the population of the prisons, the penitentiary population having shrunk from 4,600 in 1895 to but little over 2,200 in 1899.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

The work of the State Engineer and Surveyor has been executed with signal ability and fidelity during the past year.

There has been considerable duplication of work by the National and State Governments in surveys. It certainly does not seem worth while that the State should have two separate departments doing surveying work. The Legislature last year declined to appropriate anything further for the State Land Survey, but did not abolish it. This creates a most undesirable state of affairs. It seems to me obvious that one department should do all the work, and I therefore recommend that the State Land Survey be put under the State Engineer and Surveyor, either as a separate bureau or otherwise, and that the work be done in his office, in which all the records of the State Land Survey should be placed.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Under the Regents the institutions for higher education have continued to progress as in the past.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction reports the public schools of the State in a prosperous condition. They have been liberally maintained, and results have been satisfactory. Public interest in education is steadily increasing. The total expenditures for public schools during the year, directly or indirectly, by the Department of Public Instruction, exceeded $29,000,000. What the State has done and is still doing along many lines to encourage professional training of teachers is bearing good fruit in the increasing number of professionally trained teachers in our schools, and in the development of a higher professional spirit. The Superintendent will recommend the establishment of a pedagogical department in Cornell University, and will call attention to certain equities which exist in the relations between the State and this institution in connection with State scholarships. A reasonable appropriation will be asked to carry the proposed plan into execution.

It has for a long time been the well-nigh unanimous opinion of all those conversant with the history and practical working of the educational system of this State that the laws in reference to the official oversight and superintendence of education by the State Government ought to be revised and unified for the sake of greater general efficiency, economy and entire harmony wherever there may be confusion and friction resulting from the needless overlapping of jurisdictions. That so vast a development as that which has come about in the work of instructing the children of this State should have been possible under the existing system is of itself a testimony to the wise and substantial way in which our predecessors laid the foundations of our educational organization.

The University of the State of New York, with its Board of Regents, is an institution peculiar to this Commonwealth and one now venerable with its 116 years of history. Its exercise of authority over higher education has been of very great public service, and its methods and standards have exercised a wide influence for good upon those of other States. These facts have led to the adoption by the people of an amendment to the Constitution of the State whereby the University itself and its organization under a board of not less than nine Regents has been provided and safeguarded in the organic law.

GOOD WORK DONE.

The Department of Public Instruction, on the other hand, concerned chiefly with the supervision of all the free common schools of the State supported by public taxation, has grown to a vast importance, for the number of children of school age in the State has largely increased, and nine-tenths of them attend no other institution than the public school. The work done in both departments has been, in the main, excellent and needful to be done; they are amply worthy of the confidence and continued support of the people. But that their work could be done better if the two systems were unified is a proposition hardly open to question. The problem has been not whether unification were desirable, but by what means this end was to be attained.

From the point of view of the public interests, it is neither desirable nor practicable merely to extend the jurisdiction of either department over the other. The university convocation at its annual meeting in July, 1899, requested the Governor to appoint a commission for the purpose of recommending a practicable plan of unification, and in accordance with this suggestion the following commisson was appointed: Frederick T. Hollis, Daniel H. McMillan, Judge Joseph Daly, William Kernan, Robert F. Wilkinson, and the Secretary of the Board of Regents and the Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction. All were men of the highest standing, of trained capacity, and specially interested in the whole subject. I cannot too heartily thank them for their invaluable and wholly disinterested labor for the public welfare.

The commission, after careful consideration, has arrived at suggestions embodied in a report suggesting statutory changes, which, if adopted by the Legislature, will give effect to the system which they recommend. What they propose is the creation of a Department of Education, including both the University and the Department of Public Instruction, of which a single officer, known as the Chancellor of the University, shall be the responsible executive and administrative head. The University is, of course, continued, and has its oversight extended to cover the entire field of education, so that its real authority and opportunity for public service will be much increased.

The plan proposed is simple, effective and wholly free from political or partisan considerations. It deserves the cordial support of all friends of public education, and this means of every patriotic citizen of the State.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the interests involved or the importance of considering them solely from the point of view of the general welfare of the State.

DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE.

The Excise Department has apparently been most carefully and judicially managed, and the work of that department commends itself to the Legislature.

The net balance for the fiscal year in this department is $12,582,248.72, of which $4,231,278.55 goes to the State, the balance being distributed among the cities and towns of the State. The expense of this department during the fiscal year was $274,862.10, and at the end of the fiscal year there was a balance on hand over and above expense of $91,723.92, showing that the most careful expenditure in the department has been the rule. There has been a decrease of between five and six thousand licensed places in the State, and each succeeding year shows a slight decrease in the number in force at the end of the fiscal year. The so-called slot machine gambling nuisance has greatly decreased, and has been driven from places where liquor is sold.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

In this department progressive improvement shows that the State care system was wisely founded and must remain the permanent policy of the State. The care of the insane has bettered and the cost has lessened. The accommodations have been increased and improved, and the annual increment of permanent cases, the ultimate cost to the State of each of which is computed at $5,000, has been diminished. While the reduction of cost of maintenance the past year from the per capita of $185.20 in 1898 to $178.42, in the face of general advance in prices, and contrasted with $216 before the State Care act, is satisfactory, it is of far more importance that the annual increase of patients in hospitals is steadily decreasing; in 1899 it was 529, in 1898 it was 634, in 1897 it was 733. These figures allow but one conclusion—better care of the insane. That conclusion is supported by the fact that 1,069 patients have been discharged fully recovered, and 921 others have sufficiently improved to allow their return to their homes.

STATE CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

Great interests are involved in the administration of the State charitable institutions. During the past year a long stride forward has been taken in elevating the standard of supervision on the part of boards of managers. Wherever possible these boards of managers are now selected without reference to local demands or preferences and without reference to their politics. While there should be one or two representatives of the locality, the bulk should be men and women coming from other parts of the State, who realize that the institution is of State and not merely local consequence.

I call your attention to the desirability of repealing Chapter 474 of the Laws of 1896, which permits courts to send female felons of mature age to "houses of refuge" for a period of less than one year. This is contrary to the purpose with which these institutions were founded, and to Chaper 632 of the Laws of 1899, which provides for a sentence of three years, with power of prior discharge by the Board of Managers. Houses of refuge are not proper places for felons of mature age, and, moreover, the managers of these houses should, like the Trustees of the Elmira Reformatory, be given the privilege of transferring to the prison authorities, under proper conditions, inmates who are found to derive no benefit from the discipline employed.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

I call your attention to the desirability of allowing the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant leases with power of renewal for riparian lands. At present it is more than questionable whether such leases are valid, and unless the leases can be issued in this form, they are often useless. Where improvements of great value are made it seems probable that the land should be granted in fee, but where improvements are not made the State should certainly retain the fee.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

A very great advance was made last year by the action of the Legislature in putting upon the books the present bill to secure recognition of merit in appointments to the civil service. Under this law the great bulk of the classified offices are taken out of the domain of politics. There is need of an increased appropriation for the Civil Service Commisson. Their salaries should at least be made equal to those of other Commissioners.

The civil service rules framed under the provisions of Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, were promulgated on June 8 last. While the laws and rules have been in operation for a period too brief to demonstrate their benefits to their fullest extent or to detect their defects, enough has been shown to prove their efficiency in carrying out the constitutional provisions. Examinations for all positions subject to them have been held in at least thirty cities so as to accommodate applicants in every part of the State. The increased attendance at these examinations indicates an appreciation of the relief from the trouble and examinations under the previous law, which were costly and onerous to all, without any advantage to the public interests. The provisions of law requiring pay rolls to be certified by the State or Municipal Commissions respectively have worked well, both in securing strict compliance with the law and in obtaining accurate rosters of those in service. The same may be said of the larger powers of supervision of the work of municipal commissions given to the State Commission, securing uniformity in methods and procedure and the application of the merit system in all the cities of the State, a result never before reached. The State Commission should have larger means at its disposal for frequent inspection of the city service and concurrent advice and instruction to such inexperienced officials as may need it.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Important progress has been made in the elimination of grade crossings, the commission exercising its powers with tact and judgment. I recommend that the Legislature provide for the continuance of this work. Of recent years the Legislature has given the board proper power, and in consequence it has been enabled to do excellent work.

HEALTH OFFICER AND QUARANTINE.

The Health Officer of the Port of New York and the Quarantine Commissioners find their work sadly handicapped for lack of funds. This branch of public service has in the past few years, by reason of the improved methods of sanitation, been of the greatest public benefit, but sufficient funds have not heretofore been placed at their disposal to acquire the best results. The Port of New York is one which cannot be too carefully guarded, and the very scientific methods now used by those who have charge of this important branch of the State Government require additional and increased appropriations. I trust this matter will receive your early and careful attention.

SELF-SUPPORTING OFFICES.

The offices of Secretary of State, Railroad Commission, Banking, and Insurance Departments are all self-supporting—more than paying their own expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work of this department has steadily increased until it is now double what it was six years ago, while there has been but little increase in the appropriation. To some extent the work of this department is duplicated or clashes with that of the State Board of Health. The Assembly Committee appointed to consider the subject of tuberculosis in cattle will deal with this matter, at least in part, in their report to the Legislature.

I call your attention to the special necessity of taking all possible steps to prevent the adulteration of food.

During the year 1899 the property of the State Agricutural Society at Syracuse, where the annual State Fair is held, was transferred to the State, and I recommend that the State now take under its own control the management of the State Fair.

The excellent educational work done by the Farmers' Institute deserves your cordial support; it has had a real and marked effect in bettering the condition of the farming communities where it has been most developed.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Nowhere has the increased efficiency in the State service been more marked than in the office of the State Architct. This office has carried on the work of preparing plans and specifications for the various new buildings and repairs and alterations to existing buildings for which appropriations have been made by the Legislature. With a few unimportant exceptions, all this work is now under contract, notwithstanding the great increase in price of building materials during the current year and since the appropriations were made. It is recommended that the State Architect be given an additional appropriation to increase the engineering force of his office so as to enable him to ascertain if it be practicable to secure greater economy in various directions, such as in the mechanical methods of using coal in State institutions, to inquire into the general subject of water supply and sewerage of the various State institutions, and to formulate practical suggestions for the amelioration of existing defects, and to pay the salaries of Building Inspectors now paid out of the appropriations for buildings.

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER.

I recommend that the Governor be empowered to appoint a commission to deal with the question of remodeling the New York charter in order to remedy the defects made evident by its workings during the last two years.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS AND THE JUDICIARY.

I further recommend that legislation be passed at once prohibiting the payment by any candidate for judicial office, directly or indirectly, of assessments or contributions to political parties for campaign expenses.

GOOD ROADS.

The movement to better the roads of the State should not be allowed to lag; it should be so directed as to be in the especial interest of the tiller of the soil.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

It may well be considered by you whether by the passage of an act establishing a State printing bureau, equipped with every modern device, the cost to the State of its printing might not be reduced. This item has become a large one in the State expenditure, and a trial of State ownership, if found to be economical, I would advise.

THE PALISADES.

The State should sedulously preserve for its people the natural beauties within its limits. Great good has been done by the Niagara Falls Reservation, and its interests should be advanced in every way. I call the attention of the Legislature to the report of the Palisades Commission, which has my hearty approval. The Palisades should be preserved. They form one of the most striking and beautiful features of nature in the entire country, and their marring and ruin should be a source not merely of regret, but of shame, to our people. New Jersey is in reality less interested in their preservation than we are, although they are in her territory, for their beauty can best be observed from ours.

There are two miles of the Palisades in the State of New York and ten in the State of New Jersey. No further riparian rights along their base should be granted, and I suggest that a commission to represent the State of New York be appointed and that the Governor be empowered to request of the State of New Jersey to appoint a similar commission to serve with ours and endeavor to provide for joint action by the two States to secure the permanence of this splendid natural monument.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

I particularly desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the Pan-American Exposition. This exposition will be a source of the utmost pride to the whole State, and all our citizens should feel an active concern in making it a greater success than anything of its kind ever held on this continent—second only to the great National expositions.

My attention has been called to the desirability of having at this exposition a department of social economy. Interesting and important as it is to exhibit the natural resources of the Americas and the products of their industries, it is no less important to present the life of the people themselves and to show their social institutions.

The industrial and social revolution, consequent upon the introduction of steam and electricity, has produced a new civilization, with many new problems yet unsolved, and new conditions to which we have only imperfectly adjusted ourselves. By providing for a department of social economy at the Pan-American Exposition much light may be thrown on these problems, and not a little may be done for the amelioration of social and industrial conditions.

The scope of this department should be broad enough to include, for the several countries and peoples, a comprehensive presentation of their industrial, agricultural, commercial, economic, social, and philanthropic conditions.

These subjects would be graphically represented by maps, charts, and photographs, which would constitute an important and attractive exhibit. Such a presentation of conditions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines would be of special interest. These subjects might be further illustrated by a series of congresses, in which experts would discuss topics of popular interest and of practical value.

The beginning of a new century would seem to be a peculiarly fitting time to gather up the results of investigation and experience in the preceding century by which to help the peoples of North and South America up to a higher plane, physical, mental, and moral.

I am heartily in favor of the creation of such a department of the exposition, and recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made by the Legislature to establish and successfully conduct it.

I commend the exposition to your special attention, and hope you will aid it in every way.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I call special attention to the efficiency and economy in the management of the Department of Public Buildings during the past year. The service has been much improved and notwithstanding the fact that the building has been thoroughly renovated throughout and several of the departments enlarged, the cost of management has been very much decreased. No useless employes have been retained, while those who have been continued have been made clearly to understand that the standard of efficiency was the only one which was required in the fulfillment of their duties.

OVERLEGISLATION.

Bills are continually passed providing for extraordinary repairs on the canals, for the erection of bridges and the like. It seems to me that there should be a blanket appropriation for all these repairs, and that the allotment of the money for the different places should be left to the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. I believe that this will result in a considerable saving to the State.

I again call the attention of the Legislature to the undesirability of cumbering our statute books with a mass of needless legislation. Of course, any legislation that is slipped through so as to evade public notice is noxious, but aside from this the mere fact of having on the statute books a large number of laws which, though not harmful, are of no particular benefit, is also undesirable. It is greatly to be desired that some plan for limiting private legislation should be adopted; a bill with this purpose was introduced last year.

I also again call the attention of the Legislature to the need of economy. There are many objects excellent in themselves upon which the State could with advantage spend money, were it not for the steady tendency to increase expense beyond the limit that can be afforded by the taxpayers.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION

Inconsistency of Some Boer Sympathizers in America.

United States and Transvaal Methods —Fashions in Professional Patriotism as Viewed by "a Citizen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In printing seventeen columns of letters in Sunday's issue on this unhappy but apparently unavoidable appeal to arms, you performed a notable public service. Viewed as to its immediate results, you have gratified a legitimate desire on the part of those who wrote by anticipating the wants and interpreting the sentiments of those who read and are still reading these letters. Among the latter are many interested partisans who have not hitherto been regular subscribers, but who must now be favorably impressed by the fairness with which this—shall we say—people's forum has been conducted. Your liberality in the matter of space is equaled only by the wide scope allowed to all shades of opinion, prepossession, and prejudice. Admitting, as we must, the influence of prejudice in all such discussions, you certainly have adopted the readiest, if not the only, effectual means of dispelling it from minds eager for the truth or open to correction. There are, unfortunately, many people—readers of THE TIMES not excepted—who do not appear to belong to either category. These, however, must be treated as a residuum, beyond the pale of argument if not entirely past praying for. Common decency would seem to have been the only test of what might be permitted to pass through the printing press; even that limit must have been stretched in admitting the malevolent though happily impotent expletives of one John Mechan. The good people of Brewster's would do well to see that this person is quarantined, or otherwise placed under proper restraint.

I have read all of these letters once, many of them more than once, while some are preserved for future reference. In common, I doubt not, with a multitude of others, this spontaneous expression and interchange of ideas on an all-absorbing topic has afforded the keenest satisfaction, but in my case, at least, it has been of two kinds—positive and negative. Positive, because, reasoning from the best available evidence, I find myself in substantial agreement with those who favor the British side of the argument. Negative, because of the almost total absence of facts on which to base an opposite contention. The pro-Boer tactics might be summed up in the well-worn formula: "No case; throw dirt on the opposing lawyer." Mr. Shearman's unanswered statement is a model of brevity and precision. It has gone straight to the mark, making converts on one hand, and causing unmistakeable discomfiture on the other. Condensed to the uttermost, the facts are marshaled in logical continuity and with a degree of lucidity that renders his presentation of the case up to date a veritable multum in parvo. One of his letters to THE TIMES received the very unusual, yet well-deserved compliment of being reprinted on the following day, and with full acknowledgment, by The Tribune. Such indorsement from a powerful contemporary is an omen of more than ordinary significance. On the other hand, whether as regards statements of fact or a recital of extenuating circumstances, an extremely poor case has been made out, alike by England's avowed enemies and Paul Krüger's woundbe apologists. Such assertions as are not manifestly false are either puerile, inconsequential, or wholly irrelevant. Indeed, what has been said, professedly on behalf of the Boers, goes far to prove the validity of the British contention.

The pro-Boers are made up chiefly of three elements in the community, each of them clearly defined, but drawn together for the time-being on the principle that "necessity makes strange bedfellows." In other relations of life they have little in common, and on some of the most vital issues that govern the actions of mankind they are as far apart as the poles. The precipitate action of the Holland Society in October was quite intelligible, and in some sense praiseworthy; yet it was opposed in its initial stage by many influential members; and, I am assured, is now regretted by the majority of those whose family trees took root in New Amsterdam. A crude notion, even in words, is not a thing that good members of society would encourage, and the Van Wyck school of politicians who could not resist the temptation to turn the South African imbroglio to profitable account, by importing the worst phases of it into the affairs of a cosmopolitan population, have ere this found themselves between the horns of an interesting dilemma. After all has been said, our estimable Dutch stock bears but a small proportion to our equally estimable Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Conservative, exclusive, and unprogressive as they undoubtedly were, they had to yield after an ineffectual struggle against fate, as represented by the onward movement of neighboring colonists. To-day the descendants of the Patroons have cause to unite with those of the Puritans in thankfulness that it was so. That pointed and timely reminder from ex-Judge Howland must have startled some of the assembled guests at the recent New England Society's dinner. "The forty-one families who came in the Mayflower and the thousands of English Puritans who came in the next decade are not entitled to all the credit for the development of the country, for there were others of their kin in Virginia." Unlike the Boers of the Transvaal, they gave later comers a share. Yes, indeed, and the same process of expansion, absorption, and assimilation has gone on up to this hour. They have not yet pulled in the latchstring nor kicked away the ladder.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, falling in a well-intentioned effort to save his society from a false position, now champions the British cause with much ability. True, he charges them with "predatory" instincts, but in that he besides his own country and its present Administration, both of which, I doubt not, he is prepared to uphold against all comers. My worthy neighbor, Mr. Van Pelt, with mingled feelings of sympathy and regret for the backward if not benighted condition of his race in South Africa, may well stand aghast on reading Mr. Shearman's weighty indictment. What makes this all the more galling is the fact that the powerful searchlight of public criticism is directed upon them from this enlightened continent, in which his own ancestors were probably contemporary settlers with those of the people who still persist in acting the unenviable rôle of "dog in the manger." Public writers, traders, travelers, and missionaries, from Livingston to the latest refugee, irrespective of race, hold the Dutch settlers responsible for the slow and hitherto unpromising march of civilization in South Africa. The Dark Continent stands now about where we did in the seventeenth century, and in the present struggle history is but repeating itself.

The German element, of more recent importation, is hostile to Great Britain because of some vague notions on the subjects of trade rivalry and colonial extension. This has been intensified of late by the rancorous tone of the German press, which, in turn, is largely due to certain events in Manila Bay and elsewhere, when a British naval officer showed his willingness to teach their Admiral "sea manners" should he interfere with the programme of our friend Dewey. Their love for the Boers, however, is not very ardent, nor is it for their old-time neighbors in Holland or their kinsmen in America, for that matter. One writer, rejoicing in the name of Kleinschmidt, appeals to Poultney Bigelow on behalf of the Boers. Well, here are three pregnant paragraphs that have appeared in The Times from the pen of Mr. Bigelow. They will stand reprinting:

> The Boer war I regard as a political necessity, and the mass of Englishmen support Mr. Chamberlain from a vague but very well-grounded instinct that in this struggle it is not a few square miles of high feldt that are at stake, but the future of the English race.
>
> Rightly or wrongly, the Englishman feels at this moment that he is spending his blood and money not in merely fighting a few thousand apostolic cowboys, but in making it clear to the Continental powers of Europe that South Africa is reserved for Anglo-Saxons, and that those who have undertaken to meddle in the affairs of that part of the world have miscalculated the capacity of the mother country to reach out for the protection of her interests.
>
> England has learned from us the value of something in the shape of a Monroe doctrine. The Boers don't like it to-day, but they will be the most loyal supporters of this measure when this war shall have ended with mutual respect—when Boers shall have discovered that under the British flag they will enjoy a larger measure of civil liberty than was ever accorded them by Paul Krueger.
>
> Lastly, there is a portion of our fellow-citizens, of Irish birth or extraction, who, coming here as Outlanders, were admitted to all the rights and privileges of native Americans after a residence of five years. In many cases the preparatory sojourn was much shorter than the probationers or their sponsors would care to admit. I can remember the time when a properly affiliated "broth of a boy" seeking admission to the police force of this city could have almost guessed the precinct at which to report for duty before leaving Ireland. Some who did not reach that standard were allowed to "run wid de machine," to graduate as bartenders, or to seek such other employment as they were best qualified to perform. But the demand for "statesmen" of assorted sizes has created many vacancies in the ranks of those formerly willing to work, which are now being filled by natives of less favored nations. Will any reader hazard a conjecture as to what would have happened in this country had the Irish element been treated with a fraction of the injustice and oppression perpetrated with Boerish premeditation on the people who created Johannesburg? Yet it is this same Irish element that professes a new-fangled love and admiration for the Boers, with nothing but contempt and derision for the Outlanders. Great Britain, however, has put her hand to the plow on behalf of the unenfranchised whites of South Africa, irrespective of race, creed, or previous condition of servitude. She will not falter in the completion of her task, notwithstanding the promised invasion of Canada.
>
> This latest fashion in professional patriotism may appeal to the pockets of Irish servant girls, but male participants will not find it the best way to become heroes in the estimation of the American people. The Mahdi, and later the Khalifa, were once in high favor among the more blatant of Ireland's representatives. But now that the last of these can no longer be invoked as an ally, the affection that was lavished on them is being used in the form of crocodile tears for "Oom Paul and his people." Another form of patriotism was indulged in a few days ago by the visiting Lord Mayor of Dublin, who told us that only a small fraction of the fusiliers were Irish. The same paper that reported his remarks contained an interview with the Catholic Chaplain of the captured regiment, from which it might be inferred that the spiritual wants of that fraction, whatever its size, were duly attended to. How different the patriotism displayed by the most famous of living Irishmen on the eve of his departure for the scene of hostilities, who pledged his word, on behalf of his fellow-countrymen of whatever rank in her Majesty's service. He himself went forth, though mourning the loss of an only son, to fight for the future of the whole English-speaking people. It was Conan Doyle who proposed "The Re-United States," and your recent editorials have done much toward the fulfillment of his prophecy. Current events have done and are doing more to help than the Irish malcontents can to hinder "a consummation devoutly to be wished."
>
> A CITIZEN.
>
> Borough of Queens, New York, Dec. 29, 1899.

PROTECTING HER OWN PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your advocacy of the English cause in South Africa seems to have excited some of your readers, who have burst forth in letters of protest. Having before them in imagination the picture of a great power crushing the liberty of sturdy sons of the old Netherlanders who gathered round William the Silent, they cannot understand how you can sympathize with the liberty crusher. But what would your correspondents have to say if the case were reversed? Suppose our Government found occasion to discuss with that of Mexico the propriety of the treatment to which our citizens in that country were subjected, and were apparently approaching an amicable agreement.

Suppose, thereupon, Mexico were suddenly to surprise us and the world by issuing a manifesto, directing us to send no more troops to Texas, and to follow this up in three days by crossing our border and laying siege to San Antonio and to Austin. What would we then think of the Englishman who should express warm sympathy with the Mexicans, and whine about liberty and right and the oppression of weaker nations? And yet is not this just the case in South Africa? Who is responsible for this very indifferent success. Thus far, at least, England has done nothing but strive to defend her own undisputed possessions, with very indifferent success. Thus far, at least, not a foot of Boer territory has been touched by hostile forces. These hordes from the north are attacking English colonies, and they have not even tried, by proclamation or otherwise, to justify to the world this terrible war that they have initiated, and the sorrow and suffering which they have brought into hundreds of English homes.

But we will be told that if they had not begun the war England would have begun it. Well, then it would be time for the Boer to ask for sympathy. But it is most unlikely that England would have forced matters to an extreme. Public opinion would not have supported such a course. At any rate, when you ask sympathy you must stand on the facts as they are, not as they might have been.

To us who see in passing events the inevitable destruction of a selfish, slave-holding, tyrannical oligarchy, masking as a republic, and a great advance of the cause of civilization, the action of the Boers in plunging forward into war seems to have been directly overruled for the advancement of the race. If your correspondents cannot see all that, let them at least recognize the fact that Great Britain thus far is simply protecting her own people from an unwarrantable invasion.

HERBERT B. TURNER.

New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

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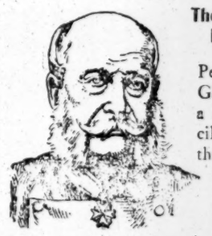

The Late Emperor Wilhel

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SIXTEEN PAGES

A VICTORY FOR CIVILIZATION.

That is really a remarkable diplomatic achievement which the State Department modestly records. It announces that in answer to our application for equal privileges of trade in any possessions, spheres of influences, or claims that may be gained or made by European powers in China, all the powers concerned have returned favorable answers except Italy, Italy's concern is comparatively slight, but her consent also is expected.

We do not know how Mr. HAY has managed this. We seemed to be giving away our whole case when we refused to take any part in the British effort for the open door in China, and when our State Department actually "gave out" the amazing and palpable untruth that our commercial interests were not involved in the struggle between Russia and England in Peking. Of course, we were bound to give to all others what we had given Spain in the Philippines by our treaty of peace. In any case the potential trade of the Philippines is a mere trifle compared with the potential trade of China. So that it seemed that we had no "quid pro quo" to offer.

As for Russia, the commerce of Manchuria by sea is not likely to concern her as a carrier, but only as an owner. It is only if sea-borne commerce should threaten to oust her land-borne products from the "hinterland" that any Russian interests would seem to be threatened. As for Great Britain and Japan, they were already fully committed to the principle of the open door. It was only the interference of Germany, France, and Russia that prevented Japan from applying it to China at the close of her victorious war. And as for France and Germany, it seems that they have been converted to the British theory of colonization, against that which they have held and acted upon hitherto, and have determined to take a leaf out of the book of the most successful colonizing power the world has ever known. According to this principle, the owner, partitioner, or claimant of a piece of foreign territory merely puts himself to the trouble and expense of policing it, and for his reward takes such a share of the proceeds of its trade as he can get in free competition. This is a doctrine which the German Government can afford to accept, and has come near to showing its readiness for accepting. But that France will accept it, even after her four centuries of failure of making the other theory pay, is a real surprise. It may be that she expects "compensations elsewhere," say in commercial treaties. This, of course, the Administration cannot grant. It may have promised to use its good offices toward getting it granted.

In any case, it is a signal public service that Mr. HAY has performed. Handicapped as he was, he has won a diplomatic victory, and has succeeded in repairing the huge blunder of his predecessor, which seemed irreparable. He deserves the congratulations and thanks of his countrymen.

LETTING WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

Happy is the nation that has no annals, and happier still the State that needs no new laws. That is substantially the present condition of the State of New York, if we may judge from the message of Gov. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. He is a man of notably positive opinions, yet his message is almost barren of positive recommendations. In part this is due to the limitations of the man, and not to those of the subjects he treats. With all his sterling qualities of mind and heart Gov. ROOSEVELT lacks the ability to think out a social or economic problem to a clearly reasoned and definite conclusion. The tax problem always baffles him. We cannot believe that he enjoys his struggles with it at all. Indeed, a great part of his work of planning remedial legislation must be a very great bore to the Governor. Action suits him better than thinking about action, especially as much of his thinking is upon subjects for which he has little training or natural aptitude; and even if he is so fortunate as to reach a conclusion he must await the slow and quite uncertain assent of the Legislature before he can enjoy the pleasure of seeing his ideas enacted into law.

There are two concerns of the people of this State as to which it would be well were there some CLINTON, some SEYMOUR or TILDEN in the Executive Chair to apply to them the powers of a masterful and creative mind. We mean the canals and the tax laws. Up to comparatively recent times, and until the business of the State became so vast and complex, it was the custom of our Governors to study at first hand the needs of the community and advise the Legislature how they should be met. Nowadays this work is mostly farmed out to commissions. There is one commission at work upon the canals and another upon the tax laws. Still another commission is inquiring into conditions affecting the commerce of the State, and the Governor asks for authority to appoint one to consider amendments to the New York charter. Upon these subjects, therefore, he has no definite recommendations to make, and although he devotes twenty pages of his message to the canals, taxation, public ownership of "utilities," the trusts, and modern industrial conditions, we find therein no observation that is both new and valuable. Many of the ideas are sound. They have long been so considered by the students of those subjects. But the Governor does not illuminate these problems with any new light or contribute to current discussion any original guiding principle that will arrest public attention or aid the legislator in his task

Gov. ROOSEVELT's rooted belief in the doctrine that it is a good thing for a man to know how to take care of himself saves him from the calamity of concurrence in the beliefs of the new school of economics which teaches us that the city or the State ought to do everything. In discussing the municipal ownership of "public utilities," he says that it is obviously "undesirable that the Government should do anything that private individuals could do with better results to the community," and that "everything that tends to deaden individual initiative is to be avoided." In any industrial community those are foundation principles, and they destroy a great part of the argument for municipal ownership. Again, in treating of modern industrial conditions, the Governor says:

> Probably the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring mankind, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits on the community—whatever the conscious purpose of those amassing them may have been. The occasional wrongs committed or injuries endured are on the whole far outweighed by the mass of good which has resulted. The true questions to be asked are: Has any given individual been injured by the acquisition of wealth by any man? Were the rights of that individual, if they have been violated, insufficiently protected by law? If so, these rights, and all similar rights, ought to be guaranteed by additional legislation. The point to be aimed at is the protection of the individual against wrong, not the attempt to limit and hamper the acquisition and output of wealth. It is almost equally dangerous either to blink evils and refuse to acknowledge their existence or to strike at them in a spirit of ignorant revenge, thereby doing far more harm than is remedied.

That is an antidote for demagogy, well compounded and put up in a compact package. It ought to be freely applied to all Socialists and to persons who ignorantly abet them in their crusade against what they call culpable wealth.

All decent citizens will applaud the Governor's recommendation that the Horton law, relating to prizefights, be repealed. If this law were honestly enforced it would prevent prizefights, as it was intended to do. But when a New York Chief of Police, sitting beside the pugilistic ring, declares that two brutes who are mauling each other like bears and delivering "knock-out" blows are merely "sparring for points," and that therefore the law has not been violated, it becomes evident that the Penal Code affords a better protection to the morals and good name of the community than this statute It is high time that something were done. The country is asking why prizefighting is allowed in New York although it has been suppressed in pretty much every other part of the Union.

The Governor's love of wild nature inspires him to treat the subject of the Forest Preserve with intelligence and specific suggestions. There he is quite at home. He deeply deplores the reckless and destructive spirit in which the once noble wilderness of the Adirondacks has been treated, and suggests that the administration of the State Lands must be so centralized that responsibility for abuses can be at once placed, and that the forests that belong to the public should be treated at least as intelligently as the private preserves. They are not now so treated.

Gov. ROOSEVELT's study of the affairs of the people he serves appears to convince him that they are in very good condition. He warns the Legislature against needless legislation. Indeed, the message he sends to the lawmakers is a strong argument for biennial sessions. Of himself he has no advice to give that calls for immediate action. The negative character of the message, coming from so positive a man, indicates a lack of burning public questions at Albany. Still, when his commissions report the Governor will have affairs of weight and moment to ponder. We think the public may confidently expect from the Canal Commission a definite plan of treatment and statement of policy that will save the canals and solve the problems that neglect, narrowness, ignorance, and corruption have raised. We wish we could be as hopeful of the report of the commission that is considering the tax laws. That problem is more complex, and we do not feel sure that it has been intrusted to minds as competent for the task. We hope the Governor's commendation of the report of the committee appointed to devise ways for the unification of the educational system is not to be understood as an approval of all parts of that report. He is mistaken if he thinks that every patriotic citizen of the State will give his "cordial support" to a plan that, if adopted without change, would put the entire educational system of the State into politics by giving to the Governor the power to appoint the executive head of the system.

SUPERINTENDENT KILBURN ON TRUST COMPANIES.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department. MR. KILBURN, whose report has been published this week, gives small comfort to those who are looking forward to any legislation this Winter restraining the field of operations of the trust companies.

He devotes a considerable portion of his report to the companies, and gives some striking figures as to their increase in number and resources. During the year eight new companies have been organized and five more were in the course of organization at the close of the year. The capital and paid-in surplus of these thirteen companies approximate $22,000,000, while the fifty-two companies reporting on July 1 had resources aggregating $722,000,000, or $195,000,000 more than the forty-nine companies reporting at the beginning of the year. This shows resources for the trust companies nearly twice as great as those of the State banks and within twenty-five per cent. of those of the savings banks.

To those who think that in this remarkable expansion the field of the banks has been unduly trenched upon, the Superintendent offers the consoling reflection that if the trust companies had not grown the banks would have done so, which is probably true, but not entirely pertinent. To the suggestion that there has been in this growth of the trust companies a certain appreciable percentage of risky enterprises, the Superintendent replies, if we understand his argument, that there is no danger to depositors as long as the deposits are small, and that when they become large it only requires "prudent and sagacious management" to assure "safety and prosperity." The case of the Produce Exchange Trust Company he does not think is in point, because the embarrassments of this company were entirely the consequence of "imprudence and even of rashness in making loans, nearly $5,000,000 having been tied up in unavailable loans and upon collateral upon which it could not readily realize."

This, we confess, does not seem to us quite conclusive. Trust companies were organized under the law giving them certain privileges with the intention and expectation that they would be, as unquestionably the great body of them are, peculiarly trustworthy. If, as in the case alluded to, a company proves peculiarly untrustworthy, it is plain that the requirements of the law have not accomplished their purpose. We are not sure that the law should be changed and we have seen no definite proposition from any authoritative source to that effect, but clearly it is not in the interest of the public generally that such cases shall be frequent or even that they shall be possible. We have great confidence in the restraining and regulating influence exerted by the business community through its organized representative body, the Clearing House, an influence very clearly shown and wisely exercised in the amended rules of the past season. Certainly those rules are not based on the imperturbable optimism manifested by the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

GEN. MERCIER AGAIN.

According to a cable dispatch from Paris published on Sunday, reports are persistent in the Nationalist press that the Government has decided to prosecute Gen. MERCIER, who was Minister of War at the time of the arrest and the first conviction of DREYFUS; it is even added that this action will be announced by the Premier, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, when the Chamber reassembles. In the light of recent events such a step on the part of the Government seems, at first sight, most unlikely.

The trial of the cases against M. ZOLA and Lieut. Col. PICQUART, and the suit of Mme. HENRY, the widow of the forger, against M. JOSEPH REINACH, who charged that her husband was the accomplice of ESTERHAZY, have been indefinitely postponed. The question of general amnesty closing the prosecution of all persons directly or indirectly connected with the cause célèbre has for some time been under consideration by the Amnesty Committee of the Senate. The ultimate passage of a general amnesty act has generally been regarded as a foregone conclusion, in spite of the protests of ZOLA, PICQUART, Mme. HENRY, and even of DREYFUS himself, all of whom hope to vindicate themselves, in their several causes, according to due process of law. Moreover, the very origin of the reports of the supposed action against MERCIER tends to discredit them. The ex-Minister of War is now a candidate for Senatorial honors, and the publication of the fact that he, "the defender of the honor of the army," was about to suffer for his "patriotism" would easily increase the contemptible prestige of this criminal demagogue of the General Staff. Again, and still at first sight, it would seem that the Government could hardly afford to make such a radical move on the eve of the exposition, when the utmost tranquillity is desired throughout France. There is no question that the prosecution of Gen. MERCIER would be intensely unpopular. But suppose that the idea of prosecution is actually entertained by the French Government, what does it mean?

It is not a question of nipping in the bud MERCIER's political career. The intelligent people of France to-day express simply contempt or pity for the man who sacrificed for his vanity the liberty, honor, and almost the life of a worthy officer of artillery. MERCIER, a Senator, could hardly be regarded as a menacing danger to anything. The prosecution of the man can only mean that the Government has waived its desire to administer general amnesty, and that it is so well fortified with evidence against MERCIER that it considers his almost immediate conviction inevitable, carrying with it absolute legal proof, which the dullest French brain would not hesitate to accept, of the innocence of the man who has twice been convicted on charges of treason.

Nor is the supposition ridiculous that the Government wishes to anticipate any action that DREYFUS may take to bring his case again before the Cour de Cassation. The publication in fac simile of the documents enumerated in the bordereau would certainly constitute the "fait nouveau" necessary to prepare the case for the Supreme Court of Justice. Suppose that through the personal interest that the German Kaiser is known to have in the case, it should be given to DREYFUS to produce this "fait nouveau"—this legal and irrefutable evidence of complete innocence? Then the position of the French Government would become most embarrassing. It would become as untenable as that assumed should it prosecute MERCIER without the certainty of his conviction and the legal rehabilitation of DREYFUS as the results.

TRAFFIC IN FIFTH AVENUE.

The support of President GUGGENHEIMER for any worthy cause can be looked for with a high degree of confidence. We are glad that he has taken up the proposal to restrict the traffic on Fifth Avenue so as to make the Park more easily accessible than it has heretofore been to the only vehicles which are allowed to enter it at all.

This is the point of the whole matter. Fifth Avenue is the only avenue to the Park from the south which is available to or used by the carriages which carry the daily or frequent visitors to the Park itself. The owners of "trotting rigs" make some use of Eighth Avenue, in spite of the car tracks which incumber the surface of that as they do of every other avenue, Fifth only excepted. But only a small proportion of carriages take that route. The majority take the avenue, which has been kept free from car tracks on purpose to be used as a place for parades. We have once or twice a year a civic or military parade which employs and monopolizes the avenue. But we have every day a parade of equipages which is very well worth seeing. This fully employs and during the hours of its passage ought to be allowed to monopolize the avenue. There are enough of pleasure vehicles using it for this legitimate purpose to bring the procession down to a slow pace, even if there were no other vehicles allowed upon it. If we allow business wagons and trucks to lumber along it at their convenience, in order to gratify their drivers with a sight of the procession, the congestion becomes, as it has long since become, intolerable and dangerous.

There is absolutely no more reason why these vehicles should be allowed to interfere with the procession on its way to or from the Park than why they should be allowed to join it in the Park itself. Such an interference would destroy all the pleasure of driving in the Park as well as of watching the driving, which gives pleasure to a much larger number than those who occupy the carriages. It was long ago ascertained that the owners of the wagons and trucks driven in the avenue would readily acquiesce in the exclusion. It is for the pleasure of the drivers alone that they are permitted to occupy the avenue. That is to say, the pleasure of a certain number of persons who are driving on business is to be permitted to destroy the pleasure of ten times as many persons who are driving for pleasure. And this is the notion some demagogues entertain of "democracy."

Mr. GUGGENHEIMER's resolution, introduced into the Council, embodies the "irreducible minimum" of the consideration that ought to be given to the pleasure drivers, and to those who watch them, on the one avenue where there is any pretense of giving them any consideration at all. If its author succeeds in getting it enacted he will have performed a public service and will have earned the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our own and only—the "only," in this case, somewhat dulls the stinger of the "own"—our own and only LEMUEL ELY QUIGG drifted over to Boston the other day, and while there of course he yielded to temptation and made a speech. Here his remarks would have been regarded as mildly amusing, but in Boston, which knows Mr. QUIGG well enough to resent his criticism, and not well enough to ignore it, his presumably kind and certainly successful effort to let the city see itself as he saw it created a large amount of angry excitement. This emotion finds its most vehement, and, therefore, funniest, expression in The Boston Herald. That paper, after speaking familiarly of Mr. QUIGG as "the puppet of Boss PLATT in New York," continues as follows: "When he undertakes to arraign the City of Boston as being chiefly responsible for the insurrection of the Philippine Islanders, it is in order for those whom he thus calumniates to throw the accusation back at the fresh young man who makes it. We have no apologies to offer for the anti-imperialists, with whose views we are not in sympathy, but we have some very earnest convictions as to the staleness and thinness of such utterances as this, as well as of the impudence of him who made it." The Herald's conclusion is "that QUIGG should be kept in his own kennel"—a conclusion, it seems to us, much more satisfying to temper than to reason; for puppets are not kept in kennels, and it harmonizes ill with Boston's reputation for elegance and accuracy of speech when one of its newspapers heaps up epithets as carelessly as this.

—There is much gossip circulating in Washington about Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER'S Philippine experiences, and in some quarters it is openly stated that the veteran's position in Manila has been highly unpleasant. The trouble is said to be due to a belief in army circles that the General is now a good deal more of a politician than a soldier, and, though there is nowhere any doubt of his courage and competency, his refusal to abandon his seat in Congress is taken as proof that he entered upon the pursuit of new military glories with the expectation of expediting their attainment by the aid of influences not commanded by the ordinary officer. Whether these surmises are well founded or not, it seems to be a fact that Gen. WHEELER has been carefully kept at a distance from the scene of active operations, and that if any efforts have been made to find something for him to do, they have been curiously unsuccessful. The General has consequently had a large amount of leisure time on his hands, and it is said that he has employed it in writing innumerable letters to his political and other friends at home. He has even, according to report, addressed several communications directly to the President, complaining of the treatment he has received, asking advice as to the course he ought to pursue, and severely criticising the conduct of the campaign against the rebels. In another this last would be a serious infraction of discipline, but the President is said to be unwilling to hold Gen. WHEELER to the same responsibility that would be imposed on anybody else, and the only token of Executive displeasure has been a silent ignoring of the appeals thus irregularly presented. The situation is a somewhat embarrassing one for all concerned, and one of its most unfortunate features is the fact that those readiest to discuss it are least well informed as to its exact details.

—In the report made to the Spanish Government by Capt. CONCAS, who was Chief of Staff on Admiral CERVERA'S flagship, there is one passage that deserves attentive consideration. Such few people as are still mystified by the inability of Spain to offer a stouter resistance than she did in her late war with the United States will find in it the explanation they seek, while the Captain's words will interest others because they sum up in so striking and characteristic a way the situation as it existed in Spain when the war broke out. It seems that before hostilities began, Admiral CERVERA made a vehement appeal to Madrid for more ships and the formation of a definite plan of campaign, declaring that without the one and the other the defeat of Spain would be complete and swift. The reply was: "In moments of international crisis nothing definite can be formulated." Did realized incompetency and helplessness ever have expression in a phrase of more delicate balance or more stately words? What the Ministers meant, of course, was that they didn't know what to do and were blindly trusting to blinder luck, but their fatal Latin facility in the use of a magnificent language saved them from a confession so humiliating, and possibly enough the author of the dispatch to Admiral CERVERA found no little comfort in the obvious success with which he had given elegance of form to most miserable substance. One can imagine him reading his production over and over before he sent it, and congratulating himself on its literary perfection. Capt. CONCAS, a rude and sailorly person, only says, "For this reason absolutely nothing was done. No thought was taken of what was to be done in case of war." The form of that, now, might easily be improved, but it does very well, nevertheless.

—Dozens of eminent New Yorkers have now explained to us with great elaborateness that they are personally in nowise to blame for the delay in paying to the public school teachers their well-earned and not-too-generous salaries, but they have all been careful to leave us in the dark, or at least in a deep twilight, as to just where the responsibility really does lie. Even the Controller, who can speak plainly enough when he chooses, does no more than criticise a system and to mention certain boards as slothful and incompetent. He refrains from giving individual names, and he is far from expressing all the indignation he must feel at the cruel wrong from which for months and months past a class deserving and receiving universal respect has been suffering in almost silent helplessness. Inquiry among the teachers will reveal to him or to anybody else that this delay in paying salaries is something worse than regrettable, and has produced results more serious than inconvenience. In more cases than a few the consequences have been distinctly tragical, and in not many have they failed to involve humiliations which it is no exaggeration to call agonizing. It is not enough to talk about a political tangle, an unfortunate conflict of authority, and the difficulty of forcing unpaid officers to energetic action. There is absolute criminality somewhere, even if it is only the criminality of carelessness and ignorance, and men, not boards or systems, are to blame for it. Who devised the boards and the systems? Who profits, politically or financially, by their perpetuation? Who is putting obstacles in the way of better methods? Who, with the power and the ability to enforce reforms immediate and effective, are contenting themselves with useless words of sympathy for the poor teachers? Let's have some names.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is related of a popular lecturer now touring a portion of the country that his tickets of admission read: "Lecture by Dr. Henson of Chicago on 'Grumblers.' Admit one."

* * *

Luther Laflin Mills, the Chicago lawyer who has been very ill, is now much better, and his physicians say there is every reason to expect that he will be quite restored to health by the middle of January.

* * *

Mr. Rufus Larcom and wife of Beverly, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday, Dec. 27 Mr. Larcom comes of a long-lived family. Two of his brothers and one sister celebrated their golden weddings.

* * *

Republican National Committeeman A. B. Cummings of Des Moines, Iowa, is in Chicago, and tells his friends there that he confidently expects to be elected to the United States Senate as successor to the Hon. John H. Gear at the expiration of his present term, in 1901.

* * *

A street car struck Giuseppe Marate, a sailor, in Philadelphia, Christmas Day, knocked him down, and dislocated his shoulder. He was put into a wagon and hurried off toward the Pennsylvania Hospital. The wagon jumped over a rut in the pavement and the jar reset the shoulder. When he got to the hospital the surgeons found the shoulder all right, bandaged it, and sent him back to his vessel.

IN BEHALF OF QUEENS BOROUGH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Editorials and correspondence essaying to voice public opinion invite discussion and comment; therefore kindly permit a few words from a Long Island resident of the City of New York in regard to the proposed tunnels and bridges.

Comparisons are constantly being presented between this city and London. Mr. Coler mentions the London tunnels—two completed, while a third, also started a decade ago, is not quite finished. He, however, does not say one word about the existing baker's dozen of London bridges, free not only to pedestrians, but to all kinds of vehicles. Contrast this with our own city.

While we have one bridge between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, there does not exist a proper thoroughfare between Queens and Manhattan. The Thirty-fourth Street ferry, it appears, is the private property of the Long Island Railroad Company. If so disposed, might it not take off all but one of its ferryboats, leaving one, perhaps, to meet corporation requirements?

The congested condition of transit over this antique crossing is getting to be a menacing and serious matter to all concerned on both sides of the river. Is it to be expected that any change will be effected while each citizen going to and fro must pay six cents per diem? and we may compute that half a million passengers represent thirty thousand dollars in a single day. Neither does it accord with human nature to suppose that the company will approve of a free bridge for the people that might affect the harvesting that has been steadily increasing for the past forty years.

We believe, however, that, even with bridges and tunnels, the ferry would still pay, as do the always-crowded surface railroads, although they desperately fought the elevated at its inception. The Borough of Queens is paying 3.27, the highest city rate of taxation. Is this tax to be exacted without fair representation in the form of absolutely essential municipal requirements? The tone of some editorials and correspondence is sufficiently exasperating to arouse citizens of Queens Borough and many likewise in Manhattan, each to shoulder a shovel and to proceed to fill in the East River, in order to prove that Queens has a place in the city.

Glance for an instant at the bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, speedways, public buildings, and schools in the direction of Westchester; we even hear that there are parties in that section who would willingly go out of their way, taking time and trouble, to oppose the rival development of the Borough of Queens, with its Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica, and the Rockaways, making a most attractive quarter of the metropolis, being situated between the health-giving Sound and the sea.

True, our new but unfinished schools look just now very like picturesque ruins. Built to teach the young idea how to shoot, but hardly with the expectation of being taken too literally in the shooting of sticks and stones with Creedmoor-like accuracy through the unguarded windows. This seems almost pardonable recreation from confinement in the positively unsanitary and overcrowded quarters occupied by the scholars compelled to await the action of the Board of Education, or an inevitable eviction by order of the Board of Health.

Equal municipal condition is all that is asked, but first of all our citizens demand a proper and free thoroughfare to a residential section, where every city lot affords not only a building site, but, if so desired, a garden plot free from boulders. Gen. Grant in his time selected Newtown as the finest spot on the continent for the then proposed Centennial International Exposition, and the extraordinary advantages from a United States Governmental, military, and municipal point of view of a bridge between Manhattan Island and Long Island, with Blackwell's Island as a natural pier, never has and never can be questioned. The Long Island Railroad has promised it for years; was it but an "ignis fatuus" that now, when it can be an actual fixed fact, it changes the subject to a tunnel?

The ostensible subterfuge enacted through a charter, which has resulted only in sidetracking this enterprise, along with the annual edition of the springtime fairy story of an ocean ferry to Montauk Point and Liverpool, can no longer delude our citizens, who, having reached the limits of human endurance, expect a safe and proper free thoroughfare to bridge over the East River between the Boroughs of Queens and Manhattan.

CARL DE MULDOR.
Queens, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1899.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that Denmark is ready and willing to sell her islands in the West Indies to this Republic for $3,000,000. If this report is true and the people of those islands desire political union with the United States, by all means purchase them without any unnecessary delay. To quote Prof. Goldwin Smith, their purchase will be "another step in the direction of the complete emancipation of this hemisphere and all of its destinies from European domain, dominion, and control."

The total foreign trade of these islands exceeds $2,500,000 annually. The value of our exports to them (population 35,000) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, was more than $20 per capita, while for the same year the value of our exports to the Philippine Islands was 4 cents per capita. The trade of one Danish West Indian was worth as much as that of 500 Filipinos.

By admitting the products of these islands into this market free from customs duties we shall greatly add to the prosperity of those who dwell there. When we have annexed them with the free consent of their inhabitants Great Britain will be the only European monarchy with possessions in North America.

The expulsion of Spain from this hemisphere cost many millions of dollars and thousands of human lives. Nevertheless it was well worth the sacrifice. If we can secure the peaceful withdrawal of Denmark for $3,000,000 it will be a wise and beneficent investment. The time may be near at hand when their possession may be of the first importance. Spain is not the last power that we may be compelled to expel from this hemisphere. The final outcome of the contest in South Africa and the Philippines may result in greater changes than seemed possible to the most clear and far sighted one year ago. Let the Danish Islands be secured without the shedding of blood.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As it is shown through a protest of the Society of Landscape Architects that the site fixed for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument is impracticable, it seems not less than a duty the Monument Commissioners owe to the public to pause and consider.

Misfortune has attended the efforts of this commission from the first in its efforts to suit a design to a site and a site to a design. One mishap or another has shifted the place six times, and the conditions seem worse now than ever before.

The present site at Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive is thought by the landscape experts a good one for a monument made to fit it, but not for the approved design which was made for another place. The manifold changes of plan and attending delays have doubtless been trying and exasperating to all concerned, and at this time must be more so than ever before because everything seemed to promise a near completion of the Monument Commission's work. The Municipal Art Commission, whose function it was to pass upon the fitness of design and site, has approved the fitting of a design to a site which has been shown by the most competent authorities quite impracticable. I have no doubt that under these circumstances the Mayor, who is ex-officio a member of both the Monument and Municipal Art Commissions, will see his way clear to call for a readjustment of the whole matter, and I should think both commissions would be pleased to have him take such action. It would save the Monument Commission from making of the end of its work a perpetual evidence of the neglectfulness or incompetency of the Municipal Art Commission, rather than a proper monument, and $250,000 is too much to pay for such an object lesson.

WILLIAM RUDOLF O'DONOVAN.
New York, Jan. 1, 1900.

REVERSAL OF APPEALED CASES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your remarks in your issue of to-day in relation to the proportion of reversals to affirmances in the decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department seem to be founded on the assumption that an appeal is taken in every case which is tried.

Any criticism of the trial courts based upon the number of reversals upon appeal in comparison with the affirmances is unfair, for it leaves out of consideration the thousands of cases in which the decision of the trial court is accepted as final and no appeal is taken. The only fair method of comparison is to place the affirmances and the unappealed cases against the reversals. Such a comparison would make it appear that the proportion of cases in which the trial court was wrong is remarkably small. When it is remembered that the object of an appeal is to obtain a reversal; that no appeal is taken unless the appellant's attorney, after a careful examination of the law, comes to the conclusion that error has been committed, and that if a reversal is not obtained he has advised his client badly; a percentage of fifty out of all the appeals taken will not seem a large proportion of reversals.

WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM.
Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1900.

INTRODUCTION OF NEEDLE GUN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you will permit me to follow up the communication from Mr. Edw. W. Stitt, who points out a misstatement in The Nineteenth Century article, I might mention another slight error, and should be glad if you would correct the same.

You say in that article that the celebrated "needle gun" was used for the first time in actual warfare against the Austrians in the "seven-day war" of 1866.

The Prussians used their "Zündnadel"—needle gun—in 1863-64, when, assisted by the Austrians, (I suppose it must have been to give them moral courage,) they wrested the Duchies of Holstein and Slesvig—now called by the hyphenated name, "Schleswig-Holstein"—from Denmark.

When this fine piece of work had been accomplished (and let me say right here that it took the combined forces of the two great powers several times "seven times seven days") and the Danish soldiers returned home, I well remember one of my father's men who had "been along" telling me and the other tow-headed youngsters about that remarkable Prussian gun. Peder Jepsen—that was the man's name—told the story somewhat like this: The Austrians were not so bad; those we caught were really very decent men, but small, and their guns were no better than ours; but the d—d Prusslans; they had guns entirely different to ours, and they could shoot much further and about six times as fast as the best of us. They did not use any ramrod nor bite off their cartridges; all they did was to bring the gun to their hip, give it a "twack," and off she went. If we had had such guns, the devil take me, (this, I am sorry to say, is a very popular Danish oath,) we would have chased the d—d Prusslans where they came from. So far said Peder Jepsen.

As a good American citizen, I suppose I ought to look upon 1863 and 1864 as past history. Well, let this stand. It is past. But, Mr. Editor, I can't help but think with the friend of my youth, the veteran Peder Jepsen, that if our soldiers—the Danes—had had the "needle guns" and the Prussians the guns our soldiers had to do their fighting with—but what is the use speculating on what might have been? But I will say this, I don't think the now famous Von Diedericks would have been heard of in connection with our little affair at Manila. FREDRIK PAULSEN.
New York, Jan. 2, 1900.

THE WIMAN SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By an item appearing in last Friday's paper you have inadvertently done me an injustice so serious that I am sure you will seek to mitigate it by inserting this letter. The article referred to a report of my assignee by which it was made to appear that a final "settlement" with my creditors was sought for at "a little over half a cent on the dollar" of my liabilities.

Not only is no settlement on such a basis proposed, but the facts as they exist contradict such an absurdity. This is because of the indebtedness in a list published, amounting to $500,000, there has already been liquidated, secured, or adjusted, a sum no less than $320,000, which is at the rate of over 60 cents on the dollar, instead of "a little over half a cent on the dollar," as your report states.

The report took no account whatever of the collateral in the hands of creditors at the time of making their advances, on which realizations with individual efforts in directions other than through the assignee, have achieved the result of this respectable dividend. This leaves out of the question the holdings of real estate on Staten Island, an acreage larger than that of any other holder within ten miles of the New York City Hall, and when yet remains to be realized upon by the trustee.

In view of these facts, and specially in view of the adverse circumstances which, as the public knows, I have encountered and happily survived, it is hardly fair to give currency in your columns to the impression that my estate pays less than a cent on the dollar, when, as a matter of fact, it shows a dividend to a large number of creditors much above the average.

ERASTUS WIMAN.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

THE ASTRONOMICAL ARTICLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Heavens," the monthly astronomical notes which the readers of THE TIMES have for so long enjoyed, are more interesting in to-day's issue than I remember them ever to have been. Though those articles do not rank as poems, this is, in its mere statement of facts, suggestive enough to be an inspiration to the poet, to the building of many a lofty rhyme. Nor does the professor lack for eloquence as he describes the gorgeous clouds of the morning, the "clear skies trembling with golden and crimson hues, and the glittering pageants of sunset;" or when he relates the marvels of that journey of the solar system toward the frontiers of Hercules. To turn to such a column from politics and war and statecraft and social rottenness is a wholesome and purifying process.

But, if the professor will forgive a criticism, in the sentence commencing "Jupiter now rises," and at the words "cause him," the reader receives a check. Should not the writer have said, "Cause one to open one's eyes before daylight?" As for "him," he has been up three hours before sunrise. Here is, I think, a lapsus calami.

While Sirius and the stars in the hunter's belt seems winking to each other as they listen to the bells that ring down the curtain on one act and up on another of the human comedy, I wish the genial astronomer many happy months and years.

A. BLACKWOOD.
Irvington, N. Y., Eve of 1900.

For the Moody Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in this morning's TIMES, that an effort is being made to raise funds for the endowment of the schools established by Mr. Moody at Mount Hermon and Northfield, ought to appeal to and meet a hearty response from the Christian people of America. Just as soon as Mr. Moody's death became known in New York, one of the Sunday schools of a City Mission church on the east side decided to do without their Christmas presents and send $100 to start an endowment fund for those two schools. If every evangelical church and Sunday school in the United States will only follow the example of this Sunday school in the poorest section of New York City, and send something, it will not be long till the entire sum needed is realized. M. R. B.
New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Double Errors.

Many a man now, when he starts to date his letter, makes it '99, and then he uses 0-y, 0-y words.—Philadelphia Record.

The Corkscrew Boat.

A so-called corkscrew boat running fifty miles an hour is a recent invention. It will naturally put an end to the bottling-up process in navy work.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Footlight Paradox.

"Actor Sol Smith Russell is such a paradox."

"How so?"

"His homely awkwardness is his chief grace."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Explains His Position.

Mr. Dukane—William Jennings Bryan declares that he stands where he stood in 1896.

Mr. Gaswell—I always maintained that he was whipped to a standstill in that campaign.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Alert to Prevent It.

"The great danger," said the grave citizen, "is that we will drift into a paternal form of government."

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, with a sigh; "Henriette seems worried about that every time I speak to the children."—Washington Star.

THE FARMER'S LOT.

B. B. Smith in Minneapolis Journal.

The farmer is a happy man—or should be, don't you know,
He doesn't have a thing to do but plow and reap and sow;
He sleeps till 4 o'clock each morn, then goes about his tasks
Gets three square meals each working day, and that is all he asks.

He hires a man to do his work, when he can raise the price,
Feeds him on pork and johnnycake, potatoes, mush, and rice;
When Autumn gilds the towering hills, he comes to town and votes,
And settles up his Winter's bills by fssuing his notes.

He always has one suit of clothes, and often he has two,
For footwear he prefers a boot, and never wears a shoe;
And when the Summer comes he sheds his duds to 'scape the heat,
And doesn't have to don his coat when he sits down to eat.

He keeps a wagon and a span with which to drive to town;
His wife was never known to be without a gingham gown;
His children, too, are fat and stout—they're not brought up on cake,
And never cry all night because their little stomachs ache.

He needs no money in his purse, his credit's always good;
He takes the weekly paper and he pays for it in wood,
The merchants furnish him dry goods, and groceries as well,
Because they know some day he'll have some pork or wheat to sell.

Ah, happy is the man who dwells upon the farm, apart
From noisy cities, crowded towns, and commerce's busy mart,
Serene he lives nor gives one thought to hoarding piles of pelf,
My dearest hope is that some day I'll have a farm myself

ROYALIST TRIALS ENDED

Deroulede, Guerin, and Buffet Are Convicted by French Senate.

SEVENTY-TWO ARE ACQUITTED

Court Finds "Extenuating Circumstances" in Cases of Condemned Men—Trial Is Called a Farce.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The conspiracy trial before the Senate, sitting as the High Court, came to an end to-day, except for the sentences in the case of those convicted. Out of the seventy-five alleged conspirators who were thrown into prison five months ago and who have been since released in batches owing to want of evidence, only MM. Déroulède, Guerin, and Buffet have been found guilty, and these three are accorded "extenuating circumstances," which reduces their punishment to detention in a fortress or banishment.

It is understood that the sentences will vary between five and ten years' detention. President Loubet may extend pardons in accordance with the Berenger law in favor of first offenders.

Strong precautionary measures were taken to-day in the vicinity of the Senate house, but there was no sign of disorder anywhere when the judgments were rendered.

All the Nationalist organs describe the result of the trial as a fiasco for the Government, after the flourish of trumpets with which it announced the discovery of a great plot against the republic.

They insist that the whole indictment fizzled out, and that the acquittal of M. Buffet's Royalist fellow-prisoners disposes of the charge of a Royalist conspiracy. Moreover, they declare that the evidence proved that M. Déroulède has always been a political enemy of M. Buffet.

The Journal Des Debats says this evening: "The light thrown by the testimony has shown that the charges against the Royalists are perfectly empty. The acquittal of M. Buffet's co-prisoners has destroyed the charge."

After dwelling upon the dismissal of batch after batch of prisoners, the paper concludes in the following sarcastic strain:

"It is upon the remaining three or four that the Government can alone rely in order to give France a retrospective shadow and to conjure up a vision of outrage, revolution, and catastrophe from which the vigilance of the Government has spared her."

The High Court will pronounce sentences to-morrow. M. Guerin is held guilty of conspiracy and of insults and outrages at the expense of the police but he is acquitted of the charge of a premeditated attempt to kill.

The trial has cost 800,000f. in addition to the expenses of detention. It is asserted this evening that MM. Déroulède, Buffet, and Guerin will be condemned to pay costs.

ROYAL YACHT DISASTER.

The New Victoria and Albert, the Largest in the World, Lists at the Pembroke Dock.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—An attempt made to undock the new royal yacht at Pembroke this morning proved disastrous. Immediately after she floated the yacht listed thirty degrees to port and her starboard bilge keel became jammed. The strain was so great that shores sixteen inches square, used in an attempt to prop her, were doubled up and snapped like matchwood. The position of the yacht, as this dispatch is sent, is critical.

The full extent of the damage cannot yet be ascertained, but it is understood that the coal bunkers and bulkheads are twisted, the engines strained, and the bottom plates bulged inward.

An immense gang of workmen are employed in the work of shoring the vessel, so as to prevent her capsizing, and 300 tons of iron ballast have been taken out. It is hoped that the yacht may be gotten out tomorrow.

Queen Victoria's new yacht, the Victoria and Albert, the largest in the world, was successfully launched May 9 last, being christened by the Duchess of York. It was laid down at Pembroke Dockyard toward the end of 1897. The vessel is constructed of steel and the interior is divided into a large number of water-tight compartments. In addition to these structural arrangements further security is provided and freedom from serious fouling on the bottom is obtained by sheathing over the steel hull with teak planking, outside which copper sheathing is fastened.

The design for the new yacht was prepared by Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction, the matters of speed and accommodation having been arranged in accordance with her Majesty's wishes.

The length of the vessel between perpendiculars is 380 feet, length over all 439 feet, breadth 50 feet, mean draught of water under normal conditions of loading 18 feet, displacement 4,700 tons, maximum indicated horse power 11,000. The yacht is to be propelled by twin screws, driven by two inverted vertical cylinder engines, each engine having four cylinders, and being placed in a separate water-tight compartment. Steam is provided by eighteen water-tube boilers.

The present royal yacht Victoria and Albert was built at Pembroke Dockyard and was launched Jan. 16, 1855. She is constructed of wood, with three thicknesses of planking, so as to secure the association of strength with lightness. Her length between perpendiculars is 300 feet, length over all 338 feet, breadth 40 feet 3 inches. At the time of her construction she was justly regarded as a vessel of exceptional proportions and very high speed. She is propelled by paddle wheels, and on her earlier trials attained a speed of over 16½ knots for a short run on the measured mile, with 2,600 indicated horse power.

The new vessel was actually commenced Oct. 25 1897, though her keel was not laid until Dec. 12. The total cost of the vessel is estimated at about £330,000.

A LIBERAL LEADER DIES.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Francis Schnadhorst, who from 1885 to 1892 was the chief organizer and adviser of the Liberal Party, died to-day in his sixtieth year.

Mr. Schnadhorst, who was born in Birmingham in 1840 and educated in King Edward's School in that city, was chosen Secretary of the Birmingham Liberal Association in 1873. Four years later he became Secretary of the famous National Liberal Federation, which he assisted in forming and which was largely responsible for the Liberal victories of 1880 and 1885. In 1887 he received the sum of 10,000 guineas and an address from the Liberal Party in recognition of his services. Mr. Schnadhorst retired from active political work in 1893.

REV. GEORGE BUCKLE DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Rev. George Buckle, Canon and Precentor of Wells, and father of George Earle Buckle, editor of The Times, died to-day.

German Machinery Makers Uneasy.

ODESSA, Jan. 3.—According to the local papers, the German machinery manufacturers are uneasy at the proposed exhibitions of American and British agricultural implements at Moscow, Kieff, and Odessa. The German guilds, therefore, have expressed an intention also to take part in the exhibitions in order to retain their hold upon the Russian markets, and, if possible, to drive out their British and American rivals.

Demands Money from Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 3.—The French Consul here is pressing the Boismare-Caccavelli claim of 280,000f., payment of which is overdue. He threatens to embargo the Government revenues. According to rumors, the Improvement Company has failed to comply with its contract with the Government regarding the payment of the claim. As the local lawyers refused to attend to the matters, the Supreme Court has named a lawyer to act for the French Consul.

Died in Alderman Welling's Saloon.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years old, died suddenly in the saloon of Alderman Joseph E. Welling, at 128 West Houston Street, last evening. The man entered the saloon during the afternoon and sat near a table. He had several drinks, and then went to sleep. When the bartender tried to wake him last night he found that the man was dead. A card of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company was found in a coat pocket, but a representative of that concern failed to identify the man, and his body was removed to the Morgue.

SIX HUNDRED RUSSIANS KILLED.

Tuesday's Earthquakes in the Tiflis District Were the Cause.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The latest reports from Achalkalek, in the Government of Tiflis, show that 600 lives were lost during the earthquakes which visited that district on Monday.

Dispatches sent from St. Petersburg Tuesday stated that earthquakes had destroyed ten villages in the Tiflis district, but made no reference to loss of life.

AUSTRIA HAS DEFENSIVE PLANS.

Government Will Spend £20,000,000 in Increasing Army and Navy.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 3.—The Pesti-Hirlap says that the Austro-Hungarian Government contemplates spending £20,000,000 immediately for increasing the army and navy in consequence of the grave European situation.

The Government, according to the same authority, will also propose to the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments an increase of the annual grant for defensive purposes.

TWENTY-TWO SAILORS DROWN.

Go Down with the British Steamer Borghese Off Cape Finisterre.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Bristol announces that the British steamer Borghese of Glasgow foundered off Cape Finisterre last Friday during a hurricane. Twenty-two of the crew were drowned. The survivors, nine in number, have just arrived at Bristol.

The Borghese, which was owned by W. H. Raeburn of Glasgow, was last reported as arriving at Malta, Dec. 18, from Ergasteria. She was built at Sunderland in 1870, and was of 1,331 tons burden.

FRANCE AND THE FISHERIES.

Is Willing to Sell Her Rights If Great Britain Makes an Offer.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The opinion has been expressed in official circles that the modus vivendi between Great Britain and France regarding Newfoundland will be extended for another year.

There seems to be no disposition upon the part of France to take advantage of Great Britain's uncomfortable situation in the Transvaal to force an unfair settlement of a matter not regarded as vital. France is in the position of being willing to sell her fishing rights, but she considers it proper for Great Britain to make the first proposition. Thus the matter stands in abeyance.

MR. CHOATE OPENS A LIBRARY.

The Ambassador Speaks of the Importance of Education.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate, accompanied by the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, and Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, opened the Free Library at Acton, given by John Passmore Edwards, a well-known publisher and founder of many libraries and institutions, this afternoon. Mr. Choate, during the course of his remarks, referred to the importance of universal education, which the forefathers in America made the cornerstone of their whole political and social structure.

He added that in the United States free schools and public libraries went hand in hand, and though the people of England and the United States differed in many things they certainly agreed on the importance of education, "which formed a perpetual bond of sympathy between all who read English books and speak the English tongue."

During Mr. Choate's address an infant chanced to cry out, and the Ambassador turned to the Bishop of London and said:

"No one knows better than your Lordship that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh forth wisdom." The audience laughed heartily.

The Bishop and Lord George Hamilton followed, briefly expressing their thanks for Mr. Choate's address. Lord Hamilton said he desired the consummation of Carlyle's idea that Great Britain and the United States should become one nation. This result, in his opinion, would not be accomplished through diplomatic negotiations, but by the two nations combining to promote the cause of freedom and humanity throughout the world.

London papers, commenting upon Mr. Choate's speech, admit that education in the common schools of England is not so well forward as in the United States. Several journals characterize the circulating school library idea as novel and interesting.

DINNER TO J. I. RAYMOND.

President of A. A. Vantine & Co. the Guest of His Employes.

A testimonial dinner was given to James I. Raymond, President of A. A. Vantine & Co., this city, by his managers and representatives, at the Hotel Manhattan last evening. The affair was in honor of Mr. Raymond's fiftieth birthday and to commemorate his twenty-five years' interest with A. A. Vantine & Co.

The chief feature of the evening was the presentation of a set of engrossed resolutions to Mr. Raymond by the presiding officer on behalf of the Vantine managers and representatives present. Mr. Raymond made a short speech of acceptance in a happy vein, and the diners responded to a number of toasts.

The following were present: H. G. Hocke, A. Herstein, T. S. Holbrook, A. B. Kutscher, F. C. Seitz, W. Briggs, H. G. Warner, Frank McCauley, A. E. Woodruff, L. W. Freeman, D. L. Solomon, J. D. Hurlbutt, M. Liebman, E. L. Dunne, J. H. Holman, P. H. Piaget, W. Lorenzer, I. E. Raymond, F. B. Smith, N. M. Friedman, W. L. Crow.

Arthur Ferraris's Commission.

The Hungarian portrait painter, Arthur Ferraris, at present in this city, has just been notified by the Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg that the Emperor of Germany has designated him to paint the life-size picture of himself, which the Chamber of Commerce will present to the Hamburg-American Line for the saloon of the new twin-screw express steamer Deutschland, about to be launched. Mr. Ferraris arrived here about six weeks ago, having been commissioned by the wife of the French Ambassador in Vienna, the Marquis de Reversaux, to paint her mother, Mrs. Storey of Washington. During his stay here he has taken a studio at Kurtz's gallery, in Twenty-third Street, and has painted several well-known New Yorkers, among them Mrs. John A. Stewart and Miss Passavant. His latest portrait is that of Mrs. Emil L. Boas, wife of the General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line. This painting, one of the best examples of Mr. Ferraris's art, is at present on exhibition at the Schaus Art Gallery, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Among the many celebrities whom Mr. Ferraris has painted in Europe are the German Emperor, whose portrait he has painted five times, and the Austrian Emperor, whom he painted twice.

Father McLoughlin to Lecture.

The Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration of Mott Street, will deliver a musical lecture on the melodies and songs of Ireland at Chickering Hall next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Irish National Cathedral at Armagh. A quartet and chorus will illustrate the lecture.

Brazilian Naval Affairs.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 3.—Admiral Wandenkolk has been named Chief of Staff of the Navy, in place of Admiral Barreto, who has resigned. Other changes have been made. The ironclad Riachuelo, the cruiser Barroso, and the torpedo boats Tamovo and Tamandare are getting ready to accompany President Campos Salles to the Argentine Republic in March.

Germany's Trade With America.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The annual report of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce comments upon the growth of trade with the United States, expressing the opinion that this will be still greater in consequence of currency reform. It strongly favors the proposed canal between the Rhine and the Elbe.

Brazil Increases Import Tax.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 3.—The Government has resolved to impose an additional tax of 10 per cent. on imports from Austria and Portugal, and 30 per cent. on imports from France and Italy, to take effect March 1. Several of the foreign Ministers have protested against the differential duties.

German Editor Sent to Prison.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Sigmar Mohring, editor of the comic paper Ulk, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for insulting the Catholic Church in a poem entitled "The Cowardly Act of Rennes."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The weakening cold wave made it more attractive outdoors yesterday than it has been for some ten days past, and the avenue was quite gay at late morning and early afternoon with people driving and walking. As there was little going on, many women stopped on their way from the few "at homes" of the day to take afternoon tea at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's. The evening brought the best Wednesday night audience the Metropolitan has yet seen this season, as there was a universal desire to hear "Aida," with the new cast. The Wednesday cotillion was danced last evening at Delmonico's. Mr. Manierre and Miss Welling were married at Calvary Church at noon, and Mrs. Pratt's afternon dancing class held its fifth meeting at Sherry's. The St. Paul School Alumni met at the Medico-Legal Society Building, in West Forty-third Street, in the evening, and there were two or three luncheons and one coming-out reception. This was the record of the day—not a very long one for midweek in the first week of the new year.

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To-day will bring the second meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the residence of Mrs. William H. Draper, 271 Madison Avenue, and the second meeting of the Bachelors' and Spinsters' dances at Delmonico's. Mrs. Richard S. Dana will give a dinner at her residence, 1,045 Fifth Avenue, this evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby of 105 East Thirtieth Street will give a card party in honor of Miss Sylvie Dalton.

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The second Wednesday Cotillion took place last evening at Delmonico's. The guests began to arrive at 9 P. M., and were received by the patronesses, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence. The cotillion was started in the large ballroom about 9:30 P. M. It was led by Mr. Thomas Coleston Kinney of Virginia, dancing with Miss Louise Livingston Jones of this city. Supper was served at the conclusion of the cotillion in the smaller ballroom. Among the dancers were Miss Heloise Beeckman, Miss Jeanne Duncan, Miss Fanny Douglas, Mr. Weir, Miss Van Nostrand, Miss Marie Vernon Brown, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Miss Jeanne Brown, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd, Miss Pauline M. Cary, Miss Caskin, Miss Florence Flower of New Orleans, Miss Marie Douglass, Miss Carolyn Eldlitz, Mrs. Oga G. Gossler, Mrs. Robert Lee Lewis, Miss Estelle Hattsborn, Miss E. Hartshorn, Miss Ruth Hoe, Mrs. James S. Hill, Miss Matilda Janeway, Miss Louise Jackson, Miss Elizabeth F. Johnson, Miss Mabel Carrington King, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Edith Root, Miss Alberta Sturgis, Miss Helene Trenholm, Miss Edith B. Tillghman, Miss Anne Tracy Turner, Miss Adelina Tower, Miss Florence Ward, Miss Mary Wagstaff, and Messrs. George H. Sullivan, Heth Lorton, James L. Johnson, Harry C. Adams, and Arthur Gouverneur Morris.

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The wedding of Mr. Richard Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph, daughter of Mr. Edmund C. Randolph, and a sister of Mrs Francis Egerton Webb, will be celebrated at Christ Episcopal Church, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson the last week in this month. Mr. James A. G. Beales and Miss Margaret Towle will be married at the residence of the bride's mother in this city on Feb. 14, and the wedding of Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh-Brown will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in this city on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 27.

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The engagements are announced of Mr. James M. Brown, son of Mr. Waldron Post Brown, and a nephew of Mrs. Henry Barclay, his mother having been Miss Wright of Baltimore, and Miss Emily Cooper of Shrewsbury, N. J. and of Mr. Thomas Wilson, Lloyd, a brother of Robert McAllister Lloyd, who married Miss Jeanette Belknap, and Miss Elizabeth W. Jewett, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Jewett. The engagement has been announced in Washington of Mr. W. Woodville Rockhill of that city and Miss Edith Howell Perkins, daughter of Mr. J. D. Perkins of Litchfield, Conn.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails for Southampton, Cherbourg, and Bremen to-day, has booked among other passengers Baron Charles Alliotti, Secretary of the Italian Embassy at Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Ward Clement, Mrs. P. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Drake, A. Butler Duncan, William Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, (Miss Florette Seligman,) Miss Helen G. Lawrence, Senhor Mauvel de Olivira Lima, Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Washington, and Senhora M. de O. Lima; Dennis Murphy of Syracuse, Chevalier de Wouters d'Oplinter of Belgium, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Seligman and James Seligman, G. W. Sheldon, Capt. W. H. Wheeler, and W. De Lancey Ward of Paris and New York, a brother of Mrs. Luther Kountze. La Normandie, sailing to-day for Havre, has booked among other passengers J. T. Wolf and Miss J. Whitney.

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The continued cold has at last brought skating, and the Central Park lakes were crowded yesterday. Society journeyed to Van Cortlandt Park, or to Tuxedo, Westchester, and Hempstead for its skating, and there were many merry parties, which left town for these places yesterday morning. Miss Alta Rockefeller has had the side yard of her father's house, in West Fifty-fourth Street, made into a skating pond. The pond extends through the side yard and in the rear, and occupies 10,000 square feet of land.

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Mrs. Theron G. Strong of 29 East Sixty-fifth Street will give a small dance for her niece, Miss Helen Cornelia Merrill, a débutante of this season, on Friday evening. On the same evening Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch of 16 East Eightieth Street will give a large dance for young people. To-night Mrs. William T. Schley gives a dance for very young people at her residence, 25 West Fifty-second Street, and Dr. L. Duncan Butler and Mrs. Butler of 4 East Thirty-seventh Street also give a dance this evening. On Saturday Mrs. Bayard Dominick of 22 West Fifty-first Street will give a card party for her young nephews, the Messrs. Benedict. Her guests are to be of the very young set.

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The coming-out receptions are not yet over. Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 57 West Fifty-second Street gave a coming-out tea yesterday, and will give a second on Jan. 10 for her daughter, Miss Laura Low. At yesterday's affair Miss Low and several of this season's débutantes assisted. Mrs. Herman Ellis of 59 West Fifty-sixth Street will give to-day a tea for her daughter, Miss Ellis.

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Although it doubtless seems to the débutantes and the average society devotee that this first week of the new year is exceptionally gay, and although under the changed conditions of New York society it certainly brings many more small affairs, limited to a few guests, than the average Winter season of the past decade, it is not a gay week as compared with its predecessor of last year. A year ago to-day Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave the first of two large and notable musicales at their apartment, and a year ago Friday Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., gave one of the largest and most beautiful balls that has ever taken place in New York. Mrs. George Crocker gave a large musicale and reception at the Astoria to introduce her second daughter, Miss Emma Rutherford, on Jan. 5, 1899; the first Philadelphia Assembly was danced on the evening of Jan. 6, 1899, and on the same evening in this city there took place Miss Delafield's Delmonico ball for her niece, Miss Mary Delafield, and across the avenue, at Sherry's, the subscription cotillion organized by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., gave a reception which marked her reentrée to New York society at her Washington Square residence on the afternoon of Jan. 4, and on the same evening Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., gave a supper dance at his Fifth Avenue residence for his son, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair, whose engagement had then just been announced. Those writers on social topics and others who persist in calling the present season "the gayest known in New York for years" may peruse this glance at the retrospect with profit to themselves and their readers and hearers.

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Mrs. George R. Blanchard of 1 Washington Square will close her town house next week, as she sails by the Columbia for Europe. She will be this Winter in Cairo.

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Among the cards for days this month are those of Mrs. William S. Fanshawe and the Misses Fanshawe, 13 East Forty-fifth Street, for Saturdays in January; Mrs. James M. Varnum, 87 Park Avenue, for Wednesdays; Miss Sturges, 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, for Fridays; Mrs. George Rivers Walker and the Misses Walker, 1,690 Broadway, for Thursdays, and Mrs. Louis F. Bishop, 54 West Fifty-fifth Street, for Thursdays in January.

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The second dance for young girls not yet out will take place to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Club Annex. Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Dalias H. Pratt, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, and Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones will receive the guests. There will be a cotillion.

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Mrs. John Van Courtlandt Jay has cards out for a large luncheon to be given for her daughter, Miss Edith Van Courtlandt Jay, on Saturday, Jan. 13, at the Buckingham Hotel.

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Philadelphia is interested in a reported engagement between one of its wealthiest widows and a German baron. The names are not given, but it is quite evident who is meant. The widow is said to be one of large means within the limit of that age which Balzac so fascinatingly portrays in "A Woman of Thirty." "Among her friends," says a Philadelphia authority, "it has always been a sort of mystery why she has remained so long a widow. She is handsome and brilliant, and has a fine house, in which she dispenses generous hospitality to those whom she fancies. It is a beautiful place, filled with a superb collection of paintings, which was begun by her late husband, and has been yearly added to by herself, for she, too, is a judge of pictures, whose acumen has been complimented by the Parisian dealers and dilettanti. Only this year she brought over with her a magnificent Greuze, which has been vastly admired by Philadelphia collectors. It is said that she was offered $40,000 by one collector for this canvas. The man in the case is a German baron, having $30,000 a year, and vast and prolific coal mines. He belongs to one of the oldest families in Germany, and is to come to Philadelphia within the month. His arrival will be the excuse for several splendid social affairs in his honor. The wedding will take place in Venice, at the palazio of a certain Princess who is an intimate friend of the lady. The house in Philadelphia is on North Broad Street, and will be kept open a part of the year, as the future Baroness and her husband will be in the Quaker City a few months each season.

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Mr and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have settled down in Leicester for the Winter. They have taken Craven Lodge, the property of Col. Baldock, and are credited also with purchasing a number of his horses.

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From late Indian letters, Lady Curzon, who had returned from an expedition with Lord Curzon through a part of India to Simla, had left that place and had reached Calcutta on the 18th. She and the Viceroy will hold an official Drawing Room the first week in January, and there will also be two levees. The Misses Leiter have announced their departure from Calcutta for the second week in January, after which they leave for the West, stopping, as has already been announced, at Cairo.

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Mrs. Cornwallis West has taken charge of Miss Jean Langtry, the daughter of Mrs. Hugo de Bathe, who is shortly to be here on a theatrical tour. Mrs. Cornwallis West is to chaperone Miss Langtry in English society and to present her at Court at one of the Spring Drawing Rooms. Mrs. Cornwallis West and her protégée and Miss West are at the Cornwallis West place, in Wales. Miss Langtry came up to London to bid her mother farewell.

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The large holiday party at Chatsworth, the magnificent seat of the Duke and the Duchess of Devonshire, was given up at the last moment on account of the news of the condition of Lady Alice Montagu, the granddaughter of the Duchess, at Davos Platz. There was instead only a small family gathering.

A BALL FOR MISS PAUL.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer Entertain at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—A ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer in honor of their niece, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, took place at Horticultural Hall here this evening. The grand stairway leading to the ballroom was profusely decorated with the choicest flowers, and the landing was banked with palm, azaleas, and American Beauty roses. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer received their guests at the head of the grand stairway, and were assisted in receiving by Mr. John D. Drexel of New York, Mrs. George W. C. Drexel, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer's daughter, Miss Minnie Fell.

The ballroom was arranged to resemble an Italian garden of the sixteenth century. In the niches were placed statues, and all around the hall were basins representing fountains filled with flowers. The stage of the hall was a terrace of flowers, with numberless electric lights shining through. Supper was served at 1 o'clock, and the cotillion began at 2 o'clock A. M. It was led by Robert Cassatt, to whom Miss Fell is engaged, and Sidney Keith. The favors were extremely handsome, Mrs. Van Rensselaer having been engaged in collecting them for some months. A large number of guests came from New York, also a number from Washington, including several members of the Diplomatic Corps.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Manierre—Welling.

Charles Edward Manierre and Miss Elizabeth Hunt Welling, a daughter of the late Charles H. Welling, were married at noon yesterday in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride, who entered on the arm of her brother, W. Bruyton Welling, wore a gown of ivory white satin, and her veil was the one worn by her mother on her wedding day. The maid of honor was Miss Mary H. Welling, the bride's sister, who wore a gown of white and pink, trimmed with pink ribbons, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Manierre's best man was Mr. George H. Sullivan, and the ushers were the Messrs. Howard E. White, Edward P. Casey, James R. Burnet, Francis E. Ward, William de F. Thomson, and Richard W. G. Welling, a brother of the bride. Mr. W. C. Macfarlane, organist of All Souls' Church, rendered selections from Wagner and the wedding march from "Tannhäuser." The wedding was followed by a small breakfast at the home of the bride, 40 Park Avenue, to which were invited only relatives and intimate friends.

Smith—Doughty.

Miss Alla Halsyone Doughty, daughter of Mrs. Alla Doughty of 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, was married yesterday afternoon to Chandler Smith of 71 Mount Hope Place, in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Place. The Rev. Thomas R. Harris, Secretary of the Episcopal Diocese, performed the ceremony. The bridegroom is a broker and the grandson of Gen. Burbeck, who was at one time connected with the West Point Military Academy. The bride was dressed in a gown of peau de soie, with a full court train with flounces of duchesse lace. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The wedding was followed by a reception at the house of the bride's mother, which the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom attended.

Hurst—Maxwell.

Much surprise was caused in the clubs last evening by the news of the wedding at Grace Church chantry in the afternoon of Mr. Francis W. J. Hurst and Miss Alice Gilbert Maxwell. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Mr. Hurst has been a well-known figure in the business and club worlds of New York for many years. He was for a long period agent of the old National Steamship Line in this city. He is perhaps better known as the Treasurer of the New York Yacht Club, which post he has held for many years. Mr. Hurst is an Englishman by birth. He has been a widower for some years, his wife having been Miss Jaffray, a daughter of the late E. S. Jaffray. His daughter, Miss Florence Jaffray, married Mr. J. Borden Harriman. Mr. Hurst is a member of the Union and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

Patterson—Learned.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The marriage of Miss Grace Hallam Learned, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Learned, to Brig. Gen. John Henry Patterson, United States Army, took place at the Learned residence, 928 State Street, at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The Rev. J. Walter Sylvester, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride had no attendants. Gen. Patterson was dressed in the full uniform of his rank. The ushers were Learned Peltz and John T. Norton, Jr. The Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice and Mrs. Patterson of New York, and a number of military men were present.

Hart—O'Reilly.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 3.—Miss Mary O'Reilly, daughter of Frank C. O'Reilly, the wealthy contractor of this city, and James A. Hart of Staten Island were married this morning in St. John's Roman Catholic Church. The wedding was one of the largest ever celebrated in Orange. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Helen O'Reilly, as maid of honor, and six bridesmaids. Thomas Branniff of Staten Island was best man. In honor of the event the bride's father provided dinners for the inmates of the Orange Orphan Home, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum of South Orange, and the Orange Creche.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

JACOB LITT'S NEW PLAN.

Has Made Arrangements to Form a Permanent Organization for Melodrama.

Jacob Litt, manager of the Broadway Theatre, has made arrangements to form an extensive organization to be known as the Broadway Stock Company, which will produce on a very elaborate scale melodramatic plays. It is Mr. Litt's present plan to retain this company at his theatre for a period of six months, after which the entire company and its productions will be transferred to his Chicago theatre, McVicker's, for the remaining part of the season, four or possibly five months.

The plan, Mr. Litt said, has been under consideration for a long time, and would have been in operation this season had it not been for the undoubted success the present play in this house, "Ben-Hur," has met with, and which will without doubt continue for at least one year. A contract has been entered into with Cecil Raleigh, the English playwright, to furnish one melodrama a year, and in conjunction with this arrangement an effort was made to bring about a deal with the management of the Drury Lane Theatre, in England, to produce their melo dramas in this country on the same plan that existed between the late Augustin Daly and the English people. But their enormous royalties from Mr. Litt by advancing their figures from 15 to 35 per cent. caused the deal to fall through.

Joseph Kilgore has been engaged to play the leading roles in the productions, and other prominent actors and actresses are under consideration.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Eames Makes Her First Appearance in the Title Role.

Verdi lying dangerously ill, the work which the general public has elected to regard as his masterwork, "Aïda," received its first performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. In spite of the theory held by many operatic managers that "Aïda" is not a drawing work there was a very large and brilliant audience. Whether this was to be attributed wholly to the opera is of course to be doubted, for the cast was one which stimulated curiosity and seemed to promise an evening of many delights. But those who cannot sun their souls in the tropical glory of this music will find little to melt them in this work.

As presented last night the dusky heroine of Verdi's opera was an enchantment to the eye, if not to the sensibilities. Mme. Emma Eames made her first appearance in the rôle, and justified the love of Radames a dozen times over. She was garbed in the most artistic dresses which have been worn here in the part, and in these it was not difficult to see the fine hand of her artist husband, Mr. Julian Story. She was a royally beautiful picture, and fulfilled the spectacular requirements of the part to perfection. If she did not sing the music with all the dramatic power which it requires, this may have been due to her natural nervousness and uncertainty about the part. But one thing can be said of her singing now, and it is that she sang the music of the part in an opulent loveliness of tone. It is to be expected that her impersonation will gain in freedom with repetition, though it is hardly likely that it will soon acquire a satisfying measure of dramatic style in its vocal portion. Yet even in this Mme. Eames may astonish us. Her work this season shows great sincerity and laudable ambition, and when we recall the Sieglinde she gave us last year, we may hope that her Aïda will show large gains in authority later in the season.

The Radames last night was M. Alvarez, who at last had an opportunity to give full play to his robustious style. The opportunity did not, of course, come in "Celeste Aïda," which he sang most uncertainly. In the scene of the consecration he was better, and in the scene his vigorous declamatory work was a potent factor in arousing the enthusiasm which followed the fall of the curtain. It was the greatest display of enthusiasm made in the Opera House this season, and if M. Alvarez can be credited with a fair share in its production, let us hasten to please his friends. But, nevertheless, it is a pitiful case when the public should bruise its palms in approval of singing so vicious in method and so false to the pitch. If it be dramatic to sing blatant open tones with a big tremolo and a trifle flat, then M. Alvarez has only one rival in dramatic singing.

Signor Scotti was a picturesque Amonasro. His acting and singing were according to the traditions, and were thoroughly good. Signor Scotti continues to justify the expectation here recorded after his first appearance that he would prove to be the perfection of the conventional. He is not an innovator, and he displays no original force, but he is always, thus far, admirable. The other members of the cast last night were old friends. There is nothing new to be said in this last year of the nineteenth century (with proper apologies to his Imperial Majesty of Germany) about the Amneris of Mme. Mantelli, the King of Mr. Pringle, or the Ramfis of the benignant M. Plancon. It may not be amiss, however, to call attention once more to the fact that Mme. Mantelli's Amneris is a pretty considerable figure, and she makes it rather difficult for any Aïda to dominate while she is on the stage. The orchestra played well last night, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with skill. The pageantry showed an improvement over that of last year, the ballet was better, and there were six Egyptian trumpets vigorously blown.

Changes in Matinee Casts.

Changes in the casts were made at two of the matinee performances yesterday. At Wallack's Theatre Miss Helen Redmond was forced to give way to her understudy, Miss May Emmons, who sang the role of Constance in "The Ameer." Miss Redmond is suffering from a severe sore throat, but will probably be able to make her appearance to-night. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre Miss Adele Ritchie retired from the cast for a brief rest, allowing Miss Clara Palmer to appear in the role of Beatrice Jerome in "Three Little Lambs." Miss Ritchie resumed her role at the evening performance.

Wax Figures in "Broadway to Tokio."

Arrangements have been made between H. B. Sire of the New York Theatre, and R. G. Hallowman, Manager of the Eden Musee, whereby a scene reproducing the main salon of the Musee in minute detail, is to be given in the new production, "Broadway to Tokio," which is to be presented for the first time Monday, Jan. 15. Each group of the wax exhibits will be shown in this scene, including the Columbus group, the group showing the advance of civilization, and the group of celebrities, President McKinley, Oom Paul, Pope Leo, William Jennings Bryan, and the Rulers of the World.

"Surprise of Love" Rehearsals.

Rehearsals of "The Surprise of Love," the comedy which is to follow Miss Annie Russell at the Lyceum Theatre on Jan. 22, were begun yesterday. The cast will include Miss Elsie De Wolfe, H. Reeves-Smith, Eric Hope, Sidney Herbert, Clayton White, Charles Bowser, Frank Lee Short, Charles McCartney, Miss Olive May, Miss Margaret Robinson, Miss Helen Keating, and Miss Ellen Gail.

"A Basso Porto" at the American.

"Fortunio's Song; or, The Magic Melody," an operetta by Offenbach, will be presented for the first time in English at the American Theatre on Jan. 22. It will be employed as a curtain raiser for Spinelli's lyric tragedy, "A Basso Porto," ("At the Lower Harbor,") which will be given for the first time in this city on the above date.

Minnie Seligman Wants a Divorce.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Minnie Seligman Cutting, the well-known actress, to-day, through her attorney, ex-Gov. Johnston, filed suit in the Circuit Court for divorce from her husband, Robert Cutting. She alleges desertion. The couple were married July 28, 1892, at Monmouth Beach, N. J. They separated Oct. 18, 1898, and Mrs. Cutting alleges that her husband has since remained away from her

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Jane Verner Mitchel.

Mrs. Jane Verner Mitchel, widow of John Mitchel, the Irish patriot and Confederate leader, died on Sunday at her residence in Bedford Park. Her husband died in Ireland nearly a quarter of a century ago. Mrs. Mitchel was the daughter of Sir William Verner, an English baronet. John Mitchel was the son of a clergyman of County Derry. He was called to the bar after being graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, afterward becoming the chief writer for The Irish Nation. Early in 1848 he founded the United Irishman, and strongly advocated the absolute independence of Ireland. He was later arrested and banished. Subsequently he escaped to this country, and during the civil war edited The Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel had three sons and one daughter. One of the

TO AMEND CURRENCY BILL

Important Changes in the Senate Measure Proposed.

REISSUE OF REDEEMED NOTES

Plan Is Also Offered to Call in the Government 4s and 5s and to Replace Them with 2 Per Cent. Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Aldrich gave notice in the Senate to-day that he would call the financial bill up at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The Republican members of the Finance Committee authorized Senator Aldrich to present amendments to the bill which he offered to-day. The most important relate to the greenbacks, and are as follows:

After the word "authority," on line 5, page 12, strike out remainder of section and insert "And the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the United States notes exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, when covered into the Treasury, be reissued as now provided by law, and the gold coin in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000."

All of Section 6 is eliminated, and the following new section substituted:

Section 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum, payable Aug. 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; provided that such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2½ per cent. per annum, and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by Section 5,694 of the Revised Statutes; and provided, further, that the 2 per cent. bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be the first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid; and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment, interest thereon shall cease three months after such call.

Another amendment is to the second section of the bill, where it provides for maintaining the gold reserve.

The bill as reported made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve at $100,000,000 by the sale of bonds. The amendment provides that when the reserve falls below that amount it shall be his duty to restore it to the maximum of $150,000,000.

It is stated by members of the committee that the amendments are for the purpose of making more clear the intention of the bill and to leave no question as to the construction of the law when enacted.

CHANDLER FOR BIMETALLISM.

New Hampshire Senator Offers Amendment to the Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Chandler of New Hampshire to-day offered an amendment to the Financial bill, adding two new sections, as follows:

"Section 9. That, in accordance with the act of Nov. 1, 1865, which repeals a part of the act of July 14, 1890, it is hereby reaffirmed and declared to be the existing policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value; such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and it is further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

"Section 10. That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1897, authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixed relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, be, and the same are hereby, re-enacted and continued in force."

CLASH OVER THE PHILIPPINES.

Effort to Delay a Resolution of Senator Pettigrew Causes a Protest from Mr. Hoar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby directed to inform the Senate whether Gen. Torres, one of the officers of the Philippine army, came to Gen. Otis with a flag of truce on Feb. 5, 1899, the day after the fighting commenced between our forces and those of Aguinaldo, and stated to Gen. Otis that Aguinaldo declared that fighting had been begun accidentally and was not authorized by Aguinaldo, and that Aguinaldo wished to have it stopped, and that to bring about a cessation of hostilities he proposed the establishment of a neutral zone between the two armies of a width that would be agreeable to Gen. Otis, so that during the peace negotiations there might be no further danger of conflict between the two armies, and whether Gen. Otis replied that fighting having once begun must go on to the grim end. Was Gen. Otis directed by the Secretary of War to make such answer? Did Gen. Otis telegraph the Secretary of War on Feb. 9, 1899, as follows: "Aguinaldo now applies for a cessation of hostilities and conference; have declined to answer"? And did Gen. Otis afterward reply that he was directed by the Secretary of War; and what answer, if any, did he or the Secretary of War make to the application to cease fighting?

Objection was made to immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over until to-morrow. This disposition of the resolution apparently was distasteful to Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and a little later, when Mr. Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee, gave notice that he would call up the financial bill to-morrow after the disposal of routine morning business, Mr. Hoar gave expression to his feelings. He objected to the notice given by Mr. Aldrich.

"If," said Mr. Hoar, "there is to be an absolute suppression of all requests for information concerning the war with the Filipinos, I shall object to the taking up of other matters during the morning hour when such resolutions are pending."

He called attention to the fact that four Senators had risen upon the presentation of the Pettigrew resolution to object to consideration. This was done in the face of the fact that it was the uniform custom of the Senate to allow resolutions of inquiry to go through without obstruction. He wanted to know if this policy was to be continued.

The statement brought Messrs. Aldrich, Chandler, and Hawley to their feet. Mr. Aldrich disclaimed any intention of suppressing information concerning military matters and withdrew the notice to take up the financial bill "after the consideration of routine morning business," fixing the time definitely at 2 o'clock.

Messrs. Hawley and Chandler both explained that the suggestions concerning the Pettigrew resolution had only covered the point of postponement until to-morrow, which they asserted was not out of the ordinary.

WOULD FREE THE FILIPINOS.

Congressman McRae Offers a Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Representative McRae of Arkansas to-day introduced the following joint resolution:

"Be it, Resolved, &c., That the United States hereby declare that their purpose in acquiring jurisdiction and control over the Philippine Islands was and is to secure to the inhabitants thereof, as soon as practicable after the suppression of the existing rebellion therein, a free, independent, stable government, republican in form, and that the United States guarantee to said inhabitants protection against all foreign invasion."

SENATORS BECOMING RESTIVE.

Belief Growing that the Administration Is Seeking to Suppress Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senators opposed to the Administration are becoming extremely restive and suspicious under the clocklike monotony with which all their resolutions of inquiry are disposed of. They suspect that the suppression of all requests for information has been adopted as a part of the Administration policy, and that the various cases in which information has been denied are simply parts of a general plan by which the opposition is to have no chance to supply itself with ammunition. As long as resolutions asking for information about the Philippine war were the only ones disposed of in this way the anti-expansionists were able to accept Senator Chandler's explanation that if such resolutions were adopted the fact would be immediately "cabled to Manila" for the aid and comfort of Aguinaldo. But the suppression of resolutions asking that the Senate be informed on other topics has created suspicion, and there is likely to be a fight on the question if the anti-expansionists find their suspicions confirmed.

The first symptom of it was the irascible speech to-day by Senator Hoar, in which he declared that such a refusal of information had never been known before, that it was the custom of the Senate to let such resolutions go through, and that it seemed to be the purpose of the expansionists to "absolutely suppress" all information on the war.

Most of the resolutions of inquiry have been introduced by Senator Pettigrew, and it is due to the fact that the expansionist Senators regard Mr. Pettigrew as a nuisance that the suppression of his resolutions did not at first arouse suspicion. On Dec. 12 Mr. Pettigrew introduced a resolution asking that the Senate be informed whether the flag of the Philippine Republic had ever been recognized by any of our officers, whether Spanish prisoners had ever been delivered to the Filipinos, and whether a Philippine vessel accompanied the Concord and the Raleigh to Subig Bay. Some Spaniards had made these charges, alleging that Capt. Coghlan had promised that if they would surrender they would not be turned over to the Filipinos, and that this promise was broken. Senator Chandler objected to the consideration of the resolution.

The day before Senator Pettigrew had introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of War for information concerning the charges made against Gen. Merriam in connection with the labor troubles in Idaho. Senator Chandler had also objected to this. A few days later a resolution offered by Pettigrew, asking that the Secretary of War forward to the Senate the full report of the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the Spanish war, slipped through. When this was discovered Senator Hawley moved to reconsider it. At this Pettigrew became restive, and insinuated that the move "was part of a studied policy to suppress information." The Republican leaders hastened to deny this. Senator Allison saying that he thought the resolution a proper one. It was finally passed, with an amendment placing the giving of the information in the President's discretion.

Meanwhile Pettigrew's Philippine resolution had come up and been tabled. To-day's developments only tended to increase the belief in the existence of a policy of suppression.

Bills Offered in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Following are the more important bills introduced in the Senate to-day:

By Mr. Ross, (Rep., Vt.,) regulating appointments to civil offices in the outlying dependencies. It provides for appointments to such places regardless of political affiliations and without sectional favoritism, and for removal only upon written charges. No examination is required for appointment.

By Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) authorizing an investigation of the economic relations of the United States with China and the Orient generally by a commission to be appointed by the President, who is to fix its number and also the compensation of its members.

By Mr. Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax.

New Measures in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House to-day were the following:

By Mr. Cooney, (Dem., Mo.)—Joint resolution for a constitutional amendment providing that "no new State, the territory of which is not contiguous to the United States, shall be admitted by the Congress into the Union."

By Mr. Snodgrass, (Dem., Tenn.)—A Constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax.

By Mr. Shafroth, (Silver, Col.)—Joint resolution proposing the return to Mexico of the cannon, flags, and banners captured during the Mexican war, "with appropriate expression of friendship and good will."

By Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio.)—Joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution: "Congress shall have power to define trusts and to regulate, control, or prohibit the same within any State, Territory, district, or any other place subject to its jurisdiction."

By Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)—Relating to navigation, including bills extending the laws of commerce and navigation to Hawaii and to Puerto Rico; giving to Cuban vessels favorable treatment in American ports; establishing lights on steam pilot vessels, and requiring a log entry of collisions.

By Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)—Reducing the duty on paper used in printing newspapers.

By Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Ga.)—To repeal the stamp tax.

By Mr. Bell, (Silver, Col.)—To provide for interest on Government deposits.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

United States Consuls—THOMAS T. PRENTIS of Massachusetts, at Rouen, France; GEORGE L. DARTE of Pennsylvania, at Martinique, transferred to Patras, Greece; ALONZO C. YATES of Virginia, at Patras, transferred to Martinique.

Appraiser of Merchandise, District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.—JAMES E. HEWEY.

Collector of Customs, District of York, Me.—EDWARD H. BANKS.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday presented a report upon Senator Hoar's resolution in regard to claims of citizens of the United States against Spain. The committee presents a schedule of claims amounting to over a million dollars, and adds: "It is impracticable to state even approximately the amount actually due on these claims or to allege in view of the state of records of the State Department of that date that there may not be others than those mentioned." As to the remedy of the claimants, the committee expresses the opinion that the only present remedy is by diplomatic negotiation.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress an estimate of $641,105 for the expenses, surveys, &c., of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, known as the Dawes Commission.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sewell gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions in honor of the memory of Vice President Hobart Jan. 10.

SAVANNAH CONTRACT FRAUDS.

Examination of B. D. Greene and the Gaynors Begun.

The examination of Benjamin D. Greene, Col. John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor, and Edward Gaynor, charged with attempting to defraud the United States Government in conjunction with Capt. O. M. Carter, United States Army, while the latter was stationed at Savannah, Ga., was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. The Government offered evidence for the purpose of identifying the contractors that they may be taken to Savannah and placed on trial and then rested its case. The defense will begin its side of the case to-morrow afternoon.

Capt. Cassius M. Gillette, United States Engineer Corps, who succeeded Capt. Carter was placed on the stand for the purpose of identifying the contractors as the same men associated with Capt. Carter at Savannah. He was cross-examined by Mr. Rose with a view to showing that the engineer officer had very little to do with the awarding of the contracts. United States District Attorney Burnett objected to Mr. Rose's lengthy cross-examination, but Mr. Rose showed that he intends to fight the examination inch by inch, just as though the contractors were on trial.

Just prior to the opening of the hearing the mysterious woman who had made charges against Col. John F. Gaynor appeared in the corridors of the building, and renewed her charges against him. Col. Gaynor, who was present to appear at the examination, said that he did not know the woman.

Appropriation for the Blind.

Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department announced yesterday morning that he wishes the names of all the destitute blind of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx sent to him as soon as possible, so that he may make arrangements for the distribution of the $30,000 appropriated for such persons in May. Each of the destitute blind get $50 a year in gold from the city, and about 600 apply for the sum.

ARMY OFFICERS ARE PROMOTED

Bates and Wheaton Major Generals of Volunteers, and Young, Ludlow, and MacArthur Regular Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of army officers for promotion:

Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates to be Major General of Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, to be Major General of Volunteers, by brevet.

To be Brigadier Generals—Col. S. B. M. Young, Lieut. Col. Arthur MacArthur, and Lieut. Col. William Ludlow.

Also a number of other appointments and promotions in the regular and volunteer army.

John Coalter Bates was born in Missouri in 1842, and after attending Washington University at St. Louis, entered the army in 1861 as a Lieutenant of the Eleventh Infantry. He was on the staff of Gen. Meade from Gettysburg to the close of the war. He was made a Captain in 1863 and brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He was promoted Major in 1882, Lieutenant Colonel in 1886, and Colonel in 1892, with command of the Second Infantry. For thirty years he was stationed west of the Mississippi River, chiefly in the Indian country. He was President of the board which devised the present drill and firing regulations, and a member of the board which adopted the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. He was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and promoted a Major General of Volunteers during the Santiago campaign.

Lloyd Wheaton was born in Michigan in 1838. He served in the civil war, rising from First Sergeant to Colonel of the Illinois Eighth Volunteer Infantry. He became Captain in the United States Army, Fourth Infantry in 1866, and in 1869 was assigned to the Twentieth Infantry. He was promoted Major in 1891, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry in 1895, being later transferred again to the Twentieth. He was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1898. In the civil war he was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and for meritorious services he received a number of brevets and a medal from Congress. In the Spanish-American war he commanded the First Brigade, First Division, of the Seventh Army Corps.

Samuel B. M. Young was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Union Army as a private in Company K of the Twelfth Pennsylvania in April, 1861. He was successively Captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel, and Brevet Brigadier General for services in the final campaign against Lee. He entered the regular army as a Second Lieutenant in 1866, became a Captain in the same year. He was brevetted Major and Colonel in 1867, and promoted in regular course, becoming Colonel of the Third Cavalry in 1897. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in May and Major General in July, 1898.

Arthur MacArthur was born in Massachusetts, and served in the civil war with the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, rising from the rank of First Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel. He entered the regular army as a First Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry in 1866, became Captain of the Thirty-sixth Infantry the same year, Major and Assistant Adjutant General in 1889, and Lieutenant Colonel in 1896. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1898, and a Major General of Volunteers the same year.

William Ludlow was born at Islip, L. I., in 1843, and was graduated at West Point in 1864, being commissioned First Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers. He was Chief Engineer of the Twentieth Army Corps under Gen. Hooker in the Atlanta campaign in 1864, and Chief Engineer of the left wing of Gen. Sherman's army in Savannah and the Carolinas campaign in 1864-5. He was Chief Engineer of the Department of Dakota in the Black Hills and Yellowstone expeditions, and later had charge of various works of fortifications and river and harbor improvements on the Atlantic coast. He was Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Works by permission of Congress from 1883 to 1886, and was at different times engineer of various boards having charge of lighthouses and great lake improvements. From 1893 to 1896 he was United States Military Attaché at London, and in 1895 was President of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission.

Newspaper Man Gets a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President to-day nominated Archibald W. Butt to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, in the volunteer army. Mr. Butt is the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, Nashville Banner, and Louisville Evening Post.

A BILL TO ADVANCE SCHLEY.

Senator McComas Will Ask that He Be Made Vice Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The friends of Rear Admiral Schley do not believe a report which circulated here to-day to the effect that the conference with the naval Captains yesterday has determined the President to promote Rear Admiral Sampson and to further humiliate Schley. They believe he intends to favor action which will lead to the promotion of Sampson, but do not believe that he will favor any further rebuke to Schley.

Senator McComas of Maryland, after talking with the President to-day, announced his intention of introducing two bills, one to create the grade of Vice Admiral in the interest of Schley, and the other providing for two Vice Admirals. Congress is to pass whichever bill it prefers.

PRESIDENT GIVES A DINNER.

Cabinet Officers and Their Wives the Guests of Honor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The first of the formal dinners of the social season at the White House was given by President and Mrs. McKinley to-night, the members of the Cabinet and their wives being the guests of honor. Invited to meet them were members of the Senate and House, and a few other persons.

The East Room and other public portions of the house were appropriately decorated for the occasion. The Marine Band furnished the music. The list of guests was unusually large, covers being laid for over seventy persons.

TWO KILLED BY GAS.

Couple Dead in Their Room in a Second Avenue Tenement.

George Frank Gallagher, a special policeman, and Nellie Walsh, who have been living together, were found dead in their room on the third floor of the five-story tenement house 636 Second Avenue, last evening. They had been asphyxiated by gas.

Gallagher was fifty years old, and the woman thirty-two years old. The neighbors knew very little about the couple. Very frequently they had been heard to quarrel; the last time at 8 o'clock Tuesday night. The police do not believe they intended to commit suicide.

MORE INCREASES OF SALARIES.

Action by Dock Commissioners—A Clerk's Many Advances.

The Dock Commissioners yesterday announced that they had increased the salaries of a number of employes as follows:

John M. Phelan, chief clerk, $3,000 to $4,000; Charles J. Farley, assistant secretary, $3,000 to $3,600; Charles J. Collins, clerk, $2,500 to $3,000; Edward Gottschall, searcher, $2,000 to $2,500; George E. Weller, private secretary to the President, $1,500 to $1,800; Francis McMullin, private secretary to Commissioner Meyer, $1,500 to $1,800; Francis J. Ryan, stenographer, $1,500 to $1,800; J. G. Bassinger, assistant engineer, $1,500 to $1,800; William Lansing, Jr., computer, $1,500 to $1,800; J. J. Pemoff, topographical draughtsman, $1,200 to $1,500; Lucius C. Higgins, clerk, $900 to $1,500; R. T. Betts, draughtsman, $1,200 to $1,500; A. M. Goge, draughtsman, $1,200 to $1,500; J. P. Nordstrom, engineer, $1,200 to $1,400; W. C. Crosby, draughtsman, $900 to $1,200; Thomas C. Carroll, messenger, $900 to $1,000; John O'Brien, messenger, $900 to $1,000.

Charles J. Collins, the clerk who now gets $3,000, was receiving $900 as clerk in the department three years ago. On the advent of the new administration his salary was doubled, then raised to $2,500, and now to $3,000.

Pennsylvania Murderer Hanged.

SUNBURY, Penn., Jan. 3.—Edward Cressinger, aged nineteen years, was hanged here to-day for the murder of sixteen-year-old Daisy Smith, daughter of a farmer at Boyles Run, Lower Augusta Township. The crime was committed on Aug. 10, 1898, and was the result of jealousy.

BANKS AND THE TREASURY

Representative Sulzer Would Investigate Deposits.

CORRESPONDENCE CALLED FOR

Resolution Offered as to Agreements Covering Money Now in National City and Hanover National.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the House to-day Representative Sulzer of New York offered a resolution calling upon Secretary Gage for all letters and agreements entered into between him and the National City and Hanover Banks of New York relative to the deposit of public funds in those institutions. The resolution will probably be reported back in an amended form to-morrow. It read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish the House of Representatives as soon as possible the following information:

1.—All letters, agreements, papers, or documents between the Treasury Department of the United States or any person connected therewith, and the National City Bank, and the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, or any person acting for them or either of them, since the 4th day of March, 1897, relating to the depositing of public funds, bonds, or revenues in said bank or banks, or any other relations or business transactions now existing or heretofore had between the Government and the said banks or either of them.

2.—The amount of public money, bonds, or revenue deposited with said banks or either of them, by the Government, for what length of time and the reasons therefor, and whether said banks or either of them, have paid the Government any interest on said deposits, and if so, how much, and all other information concerning the same, or in any way relating thereto.

The Speaker immediately ruled that the resolution under the rules must go first to a committee and was not privileged.

"If the committee does not report it back within one week does it become privileged?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"It does," responded the Speaker.

"I now ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution," said Mr. Sulzer.

"The resolution should first be considered by a committee," said Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority. "I object."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Chairman Payne and some of his associates of the committee had an informal talk after the adjournment of the House today relative to the Sulzer resolution. A meeting of the committee will be held tomorrow, and a pretty thorough understanding was arrived at to-day that at to-morrow's meeting the resolution would be considered and probably reported at once to the House. Some changes are likely to be made in the resolution, however, by the omission of the two banks specifically named, thus making the inquiry relate generally to all banks.

It is understood also that personal inferences are likely to be avoided in the amended resolutions. In the form thus reported back to the House it is expected that the resolution will pass without objection, and that any debate on the question involved will be deferred until the Secretary of the Treasury has an opportunity to comply with the request for information.

SENATE HAS A GAGE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Allen Offers One Similar to That of Mr. Sulzer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the Senate today Mr. Allen presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for all letters passing between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of New York, also agreements made between the Treasury Department and those banks concerning the deposit of funds, &c.

Mr. Aldrich objected to present consideration and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The annual meeting of the New England Insurance Exchange will be held in Boston on Saturday.

John M. Thomas has been appointed State agent of the Phenix Insurance Company for Texas and Arkansas.

Charles T. Johnson has been appointed Louisville agent of the German Insurance Company of Freeport.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has revoked the brokerage certificate of R. R. Bauer.

The Insurance Field of Louisville, Ky., states that the successor to E. B. Craig, who resigned as State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Tennessee Insurance Department, to become Treasurer of the Virginia Coke, Coal, and Iron Company, will be elected by the State Legislature.

The insurance on Hegger's art gallery, at 288 Fifth Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire Tuesday night, was distributed as follows: Continental, $5,000; New York Underwriters', $5,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $5,000; Caledonian, $2,500; Greenwich, $2,500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Arbitration and Grievance Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a ruling yesterday to the effect that the payment by a member, directly or indirectly, of the fee required by the Exchange from a broker upon the issuance of a brokerage certificate will be considered a violation of the rules.

Fire Chief Croker, in a report to Fire Commissioner Scannell, states that there were 5,604 fires in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx during 1899, an increase of 964 fires over 1898. There were 172 second alarms, 77 third alarms, 13 fourth alarms, and 4 fifth alarms. In December there were 440 fires, the largest number in any one month.

The meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday was adjourned until next Wednesday, because of the absence of a quorum. A member of the Exchange said after the meeting: "Rates in certain quarters are showing an improvement. The same forces, (practical, experienced local underwriters,) who have always been noted for advanced movements, are working quietly, demanding, and, in many cases, obtaining, increased rates. We do not want the Exchange to raise rates. We can do it in our own way, and it will be more lasting and effectual in the long run."

The Committee on Lighting and Heating of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a circular to the members of the board in regard to the fire risk of gas main leakage under impervious street pavements. The circular is styled "a brief preliminary report for the consideration of fire underwriters throughout the United States," and it is requested "that all the exact information obtainable be promptly gathered from fire marshals and experts, and forwarded to the Executive Committee of this board for comparison and compilation." The report states that "the occurrence in New York during the past year of a number of fires and explosions which, studied in the light of the facts before this committee, may be assumed to be due to the leakage of gas mains under impervious pavements, warrants the belief that the attention of fire underwriters should everywhere be directed to this important subject, to the end that it may be investigated under all conditions and from widely separated points of view." The circular is signed by H. H. Hall, J. H. Washburn, James Nichols, R. Dale Benson, and H. F. Atwood of the committee and by H. K. Miller, general agent of the board.

GEN. LUCIANO MENDOZA ALIVE.

His Brother, Natividad, Was Killed at Tocuyito by His Chief of Staff.

The uncertainty which had existed as to the killing of Gen. Luciano Mendoza, Commander in Chief of the Venezuelan Army, was dispelled yesterday by the receipt of mail advices from Caracas which announced that the cable dispatches erred, as it was his brother, Gen. Natividad Mendoza, who was killed. The latter met his death at Tocuyito, after a battle with the insurgents, but at the hands of his Chief of Staff, Gen. Celestino Peraza. The shooting was the result of a quarrel, the cause of which cannot be ascertained. Gen. Natividad Mendoza received five bullets in his abdomen, and died soon after he was removed to Valencia. Gen. Peraza was also wounded.

Gen. Natividad Mendoza was considered one of the best of Venezuela's Generals in point of bravery and tact. He fought in many revolutions, and, although a reckless leader, had the reputation of never being defeated in battle.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WESTERN ROAD RECEIVERSHIPS

Omaha and Kansas City and Omaha and St. Louis Reorganization.

Max Pam, counsel for the receivers of the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad Company, the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Kansas City and Northern Connecting Railroad Company, says, in an interview, that the appointment of receivers for the three railroad companies is the first step taken by the parties in interest to adjust and reorganize these properties so as to bring them under one system of ownership and control.

Mr. Pam says it is the purpose of all the parties to have these roads reorganized on such a basis as will make them financially secure and physically capable of earning interest on proper fixed charges and dividends on the stock issued. J. W. Gates and Mr. Pam will be in this city early next week to take up with E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, who are interested in the reorganization, the formation of a reorganization committee, and the formulation of a plan to be submitted to all the security holders. Within a short time this can be accomplished and a plan submitted which will meet the approval of all parties in interest.

$6,000,000 MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Suit Brought Against the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—A bill was filed to-day in the United State Circuit Court here by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to foreclose the senior mortgage on the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company for the principal of the bonded debt of the company, $6,000,000, which matured Jan. 1. E. W. Meddaugh and Henry B. Joy of this city have been appointed receivers of the road, which extends from Port Huron to Chicago. The first mortgage was made twenty years ago. A second mortgage, also for $6,000,000, was placed on the property two years later.

A scheme of liquidation and reorganization has been submitted by the company to the bondholders, and a majority of the bonds under each mortgage have been deposited with the Trustees appointed for that purpose. It is believed that the duration of the receivership will not extend beyond the necessary statutory period required for sale of property under mortgage foreclosure.

FOR BETTER MAIL SERVICE.

Merchants' Association Wants Business Men to Influence Congress to Increase the Facilities Here.

The Merchants' Association is sending to 150,000 merchants throughout the United States a circular letter setting forth the advantages to all commercial interests of the country to be obtained from increased postal facilities, more particularly the facilities of the office in this city, which is declared to be practically a clearing house for a large proportion of the mail of the United States.

The circular advocates the erection of the proposed new Post Office building in this city. The circular in part says that there is often a delay of from one to three hours in the morning delivery of letters containing orders for merchandise.

"The reason for these delays," continues the circular, "is that there has been practically no increase in the handling facilities of the New York Post Office, except for local mails, for many years, and while the inland mails of this city have increased more than 200 per cent. during the past nine years, no greater space has been provided for handling them."

The circular says: "A new Post Office, affording perfect facilities, would not be a burden upon the Nation, but would earn a handsome revenue upon the investment. With ample space all mails could be promptly handled and the quick delivery of local letters made certain."

Merchants are urged to influence Congressmen and Senators to support the bill now before Congress for a new Post Office building to be erected in this city.

MRS. PRUNIER SUES MRS. ASH.

Asks $75,000 for Alleged Alienation of Her Husband's Affections—Prunier Was W. C. Campbell's Nurse.

The domestic affairs of the late W. C. Campbell, millionaire wall-paper manufacturer, were again dragged into publicity yesterday in a $75,000 damage suit heard before Judge Shipman and jury in the United States Circuit Court.

When Mr. Campbell was in his last illness he was nursed by Frederick J. Prunier, a trained nurse from Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Lillian Ash, known as the manufacturer's common law wife, fell in love with the nurse, the latter's wife alleges, and after the death of Mr. Campbell the nurse accompanied Mrs. Ash to the Bermudas, where, Mrs. Prunier alleges, they lived for a time and later went to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Ash inherited a fortune from Mr. Campbell, and Mrs. Prunier asserts that her husband deserted her entirely for Mrs. Ash. He refused to leave Mrs. Ash, Mrs. Prunier says, and so the wife has brought suit, claiming $75,000 damages from Mrs. Ash for alienating the affections of her husband.

Prior to the time Mr. Prunier became a nurse he was a coachman, and his wife was a servant.

When Mr. Campbell died he gave his daughter only $75,000, and she contested the will. The Surrogate awarded Mrs. Ash 60 per cent. of Campbell's estate, and also appointed her resiquary legatee of the business, the principal factory of which is at Fishkill Landing. Mr. Campbell lived, when in this city, at 340 West Fifty-eighth Street. In this action Mrs. Ash is represented by A. H. Hummel, and Mrs. Prunier by J. C. Ross. The hearing will be continued today.

POISON AT HIS BEDSIDE.

Heyman Dies in Hospital After Removal from His Hotel.

Julius M. Heyman, at one time holder of a responsible position with the International Banking and Trust Company, was found in an unconscious condition yesterday morning in his apartments at the Lafayette Place Hotel, and shortly after removal to a hospital he died. On the table near the bed was a bottle labeled "Cyanide of potassium," and bearing the name of the drug firm of Eimer & Amend.

Heyman was discovered at 9 o'clock by a chambermaid while making her rounds. She immediately informed the clerk, who called a policeman from the Mercer Street Station. The unconscious man was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where, at 11:35 o'clock, he died without having regained consciousness. In his room was found an envelope marked, "Notify Sieg Tynberg, Jr., 52 William Street, Telephone No. 25 John." On the back of the envelope was written, "Mrs. H. S. Simms, 88 Lenox Avenue, my sister."

Mr. Tynberg was notified at once. He hurried to the hospital and was present when Heyman died. Mr. Tynberg said that he had no idea why he should have been selected to receive the dead man's last communication. He had known Heyman casually for some time, but had not seen him for the past three years. He said that Heyman was of excellent family and was very much liked by his friends. The dead man was thirty-five years old. His parents are not living. Mrs. Simms is his sister. She is not in the city at present and Mr. Tynberg does not know where she is.

Mr. Tynberg said that Heyman engaged in manufacturing patented air brakes, but the venture was not successful. Later he was connected with the International Banking and Trust Company, but resigned that position some time ago.

Mr. Heyman had lived at the Lafayette Place Hotel for over three years. The employes say that he seemed always cheerful and generally carried considerable money. It is thought, however, that financial disappointments influenced him to take his life.

At Eimer & Amend's wholesale drug store, at 205 Third Avenue, it was said that purchases of cyanide of potassium were made very frequently by silversmiths, photographers, lithographers, and by other persons using the drug in their business. None of the clerks recollected this particular sale.

The body was removed yesterday afternoon to the rooms of the Stephen Merritt Burial Association.

Consul Studer Dead at Sorrento.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department has received notice of the death at Naples, where he had been ill for a long time, of A. C. Studer, United States Consul at Sorrento. Mr. Studer had been in the consular service for many years, once filling the post at Singapore. He was appointed Consul at Sorrento March 15, 1899.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:46	Moon sets...8:53

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:32	Gov. Isl'd...9:59	H. Gate...11:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:08	Gov. Isl'd..10:35	H. Gate... ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Naples	11:00 A. M.	.....
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Ardanrose, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hugin, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Belvernon, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oranje, Nassau, Port au Prince	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6

DISTRESS IN PUERTO RICO

Bankers Clamor for the Right to Foreclose Mortgages.

ALL PLANTERS NEED MONEY

Expansion of the Coffee Industry Is the Leading Cause of Present Conditions.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Dec. 26.—Agriculture in Puerto Rico is in a languishing condition, and protective measures on the part of the Government are being called for by the people. The condition has been investigated by an expert, Lucas Amadeo, who has had an exhaustive report published in the columns of one of the local papers. Mr. Amadeo seems of the opinion that the chief causes of agricultural distress are due to the expansion of the coffee industry, as the coffee planters need large capital. This in many instances they do not possess, resulting in financial embarrassment. Coffee planters must wait three years after the plant is set before the berry is ready for harvest.

Secondly—On account of peculiar climatic conditions, and the fact that some land has been turned into coffee that was not properly adapted to that crop, small plantations in the interior have not yielded a sufficient crop to pay expenses.

Thirdly—The planters' credit has been gradually but steadily deteriorating from the failing crops, and as a result of the war.

Fourthly—The market value of coffee has depreciated. The people of the United States are not educated up to the fine quality of Puerto Rican coffee, which does not command a price in American markets equal to that offered by European buyers. The coffee plantations have not yet fully recovered from the effects of the cyclone of Aug. 8.

Although these arguments may not seem sufficient to take away the legal right of foreclosure of mortgages on properties on the island, yet, if some amicable arrangement, agreeable to both parties interested, could be made, it would go a great way toward lifting agriculture out of the mire.

It will be remembered that while the late Gen. Guy V. Henry was Governor of Puerto Rico, he decreed that all foreclosures of mortgages on the island should be suspended until Jan. 19, 1900. This was done to relieve the financial distress which followed as an immediate result of the war. The conditions mentioned apply to the sugar and tobacco as well as to the coffee plantations. A large percentage of the agricultural property on the island is heavily mortgaged, and were these mortgages to be foreclosed on and after Jan. 19, as proposed, a large proportion of our planters would be forced to surrender their property.

Nearly all mortgages are held by the bankers and merchants of San Juan and Ponce, who are quite naturally very desirous that they be foreclosed. With this end in view, they have recently drawn up a petition to Gov. Gen. Davis urging that the law be allowed to operate from the date of the expiration of the suspension. They contend that the suspension does not inure to the benefit of the mortgage debtors, and in some respects works a hardship on the lenders.

The capital of the island is impoverished. Natural resources are almost unlimited, but the island lacks the necessary means to finance many projects which would prove to be valuable investments and bring handsome returns. Planters lack money to handle crops.

The San Juan News in its edition of Dec. 21 commented editorially on the subject as follows: "It is strongly urged upon the Administration and our statesmen that an extension of time on the existing mortgages should be further granted. It is also urged that a loan of $20,000,000 must be made to the island to tide us over our misfortune.

"The latter would have to be authorized by Congress, and many months must necessarily be consumed in procuring it or the guaranty of the Government to enable it.

"The further extension of the prohibition of the foreclosure of mortgages at the best is a dangerous business for all concerned. It is against every principle of financial honesty and free government, and directly in contravention to the Constitution and all laws for the guidance of civilized men. It discredits our people and lays the Government open to justified attacks. It is what ruins our credit, frightens capital from our doors, and violates even the treaty of peace.

"On the other hand, it is said, there is a syndicate already formed to snatch the soil from its owners, almost without consideration, made possible by the heartless foreclosures which will follow, when the Shylocks are let loose in all their rage on Jan. 19. The incumbrances are drawing, or contract to draw, usurious and unjust rates of interest. But shall the admitted validity of a contract be called into question? Such an authorization by Congress would establish a precedent exceedingly odious.

"A guarantee of a loan to the island is a necessity. With Uncle Sam's strong autograph to our notes the interest would be less than anything ever dreamed of by the Islanders. The natural productiveness of the soil, the waiting investors, and the improvements in facilities would turn out a profit that could easily take care of the interest. If the loan is refused the disgraceful alternative is inevitable. Which shall we choose when our sacred honor is in the balance?"

PLAN TO RULE PUERTO RICO.

Senator Foraker's Bill Would Make Natives Citizens and Give Them a Congressional Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Foraker to-day introduced a bill providing a form of government for the island of Puerto Rico. The bill provides for the continuance of the laws and municipal ordinances now in force in the island until the Legislature provided for shall supplant them. The President is empowered to appoint a Governor and a Supreme Court, and also seven heads of departments, to have charge of the various interests of the Government, and also five native citizens who, together with the Governor and heads of departments, are to constitute the upper branch of the insular Legislature. A lower house of thirty-five members to be elected by the citizens of the island, is also provided for, and all inhabitants of the island are made citizens of the United States. The citizens are also to elect a delegate to Congress, who is to have a seat, but no vote.

The island is to be divided into five districts for judicial and legislative purposes, and each district is to have a local court, to consist of such a number of Judges as the Legislature may provide for.

The Constitution and laws of the United States are extended to the island so far as the latter are really applicable.

The export duties are prohibited, and free trade is provided for between the island and the United States proper. Articles imported into Puerto Rico from other countries than the United States are to pay the same duties as those imposed in the ports of this country. The money thus collected is to go into the island treasury, but money realized from the internal revenue collections is to be covered into the National Treasury of the United States.

A commission of five members, two of whom are to be natives, is provided for to revise the system of laws and of judicial procedure in the island. For the present no franchises are to be provided, except upon the approval both of the Governor of the island and the President of the United States.

Speaking of the bill, Senator Foraker said it did not create a Territory, nor undertake to give the island a territorial form of government in the ordinary understanding of that phrase, adding that it merely provided a simple form of government, which it was believed would answer the purpose until a more matured form could be devised. The Senator also said that the bill was intended only as a basis for action by the Committee on Puerto Rico.

GEN. WOOD FREES PRISONERS.

Orders Release of Forty in the Province of Santa Clara—More Will Be Liberated.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—To-day Gen. Wood issued an important order giving freedom to forty men in the Province of Santa Clara. Some of them had been detained without trial; others were suffering excessive punishment. All had been released ten months before by an order issued by Gen. Bates, but they were immediately rearrested by orders from division headquarters on the ground that a depatment commander did not have the power to pardon.

After looking into the cases, Gen. Wood decided that the judgment of Gen. Bates regarding their release was wise, and, consequently to-day's order setting them at liberty was promulgated

Reports from other departments are daily expected, and it is believed that before the end of the month a large number will be released, especially in the Province of Havana. The cases of those who have been held for a long time in detention without trial will be the first to be investigated.

LAWTON FUND EXCEEDS $50,000.

Gen. Corbin Reports Subscriptions and Amount on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Corbin of the Lawton Fund Committee announces that the total subscriptions to the fund to date amount to $44,122. He says that with the amount already on deposit in the Riggs National Bank in this city and what is on hand elsewhere the fund is now well above $50,000.

New York Subscriptions.

It was stated at the office of the Bankers' Trust Company, 10 Wall Street, yesterday, that the total of the Lawton fund in its hands is $5,238.94. The subscriptions received yesterday were: Vermilye & Co., $100; B. J. Burke, $100, and "R. C. D.," $10.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Monongahela has sailed from Newport for Barbados.

The Alliance has sailed from Boston to Newport.

The gunboat Machias is at Santo Domingo.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS SACRIFICED THROUGH INSUFFICIENT EXCEPTION.—A case illustrating the manner in which the interests of clients are sacrificed by carelessness of counsel in some cases in not explicitly stating the grounds of objection taken to the admission of evidence, or the grounds of exception to refusal to charge a jury as requested, was recently passed upon by the Court of Appeals. In an action by Barbara Brozek, as administratrix, to recover from the Steinway Railroad Company the damages resulting from the death of her husband, Alois Brozek, caused by the company's alleged negligence, the main legal question was whether the accident had occurred at a street crossing. There were three trials of the case. A dismissal of the first trial was reversed on appeal, and the second trial, in May, 1897, resulted in a disagreement. On the third trial a verdict for $5,000 was given for the plaintiff. The Trial Court on that trial was requested to charge as a proposition of law that Honeywell Street, near which the accident occurred, did not cross Jackson Avenue, on which the trolley cars ran, and that consequently the law that carriages and cars had equal rights at crossings did not apply. The Court, without expressly refusing, did not so charge, but submitted the proposition to the jury as a question of fact for them to pass upon; and then laid down a rule of law adapted to the conclusion that they should reach upon the question so submitted to them. The Court of Appeals held, on appeal by William E. Stewart, who, after the trial, had been substituted as defendant's counsel, that the general exception taken on behalf of defendant raised no question, and did not entitle the exception to insist, upon appeal, that the trial court erred in not charging as requested, or in submitting the question to the jury as one of fact; the proposition of law actually charged not being challenged. The Court of Appeals therefore held they were unable to review the question which the defendant desired to have decided, for the want of an adequate exception, and judgment for the plaintiff was affirmed.

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TRUSTEE TO ACCOUNT.—Eugene G. Cruger, by a deed executed about seven years ago, in which his wife, Meta, joined, transferred personal property consisting of mortgages, bonds, and cash to Stephen V. R. Cruger and Charles Stewart Davison, $1,200 of the income to be paid to Eugene Cruger's daughter, Angele, and the remaining income to go to himself. On Eugene Cruger's death the principal and accumulated income were to go to Angele, the daughter, but if she was not then living, the principal and income were to go to such persons other than Meta Cruger as would be entitled to them under the statute of distributions, in case Angele should die intestate. Angele died in September, 1896, leaving her father, mother, and three brothers and a sister, all minor children of her father by a former wife, now Ms. Blanche E. Tams. Eugene G. Cruger died in April, 1898, leaving his wife, Meta, and the three children as his next of kin. In February, 1899, Mrs. Tams, who had previously been appointed guardian of her three children, took out letters of administration upon the estate of Eugene Cruger. S. V. R. Cruger, who had assumed the active duties of the trust, died in June, 1898, and the fund is now in possession of Julie Cruger, his executrix. In August, 1898, Meta Cruger executed to Mr. Davison a release of her interest in the trust fund, she to receive $100 per month of the income. Mr. Davison recently brought an action in the Supreme Court for an accounting and for the determination of the rights of the parties. Mrs. Tams claimed the trust ceased absolutely on the death of Eugene Cruger, leaving the plaintiff nothing to do, and that there was therefore no need of his accounting. Mrs. Meta Cruger claimed her release to the plaintiff never became operative, as she had not been paid the stipulated income. Justice Gildersleeve, before whom the case was tried, gave a decision yesterday, holding that plaintiff should be permitted to distribute the fund pursuant to the direction of the trust deed and make one accounting of his disposition of the entire fund.

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NO FALSE REPRESENTATIONS PROVED.—Edwin A. Hance was arrested in a suit brought against himself and Daniel L. Risley by William Ellison, to recover damages sustained by the latter in having been induced to purchase ten acres of land in South Carolina for $2,400, through false and fraudulent representations made by them. Risley was a non-resident. The Appellate Division of the First Department has reversed an order made at Special Term refusing to vacate the order of arrest, holding that the evidence did not show that Hance personally made any representations as to the condition of this particular lot. Statements were made in newspapers and circulars that it consisted of the very finest farming land, and was exceedingly fertile and well drained. The Court held that to justify an order of arrest there must be some evidence of distinct representation made by Hance, reliance upon which caused the plaintiff injury. No proof of any distinct representation made by Hance was given, the Court said, except what was alleged to have been made through his agent, one Brecht, and there was nothing to prove that Brecht was his agent, or had any authority to act, or was acting for him; on the contrary the proof was conclusive that Brecht was a fellow employe of Hance for Risley, and Hance was in no way bound by his representations or statements.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rochester Barrel Machine Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Arthur Teal, Crowther Teal, and Frances F. Teal, Rochester.

Barbers' Home Protective Association of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Henry Soernssen and Leo Szobel, Brooklyn, and Julian Landau, New York City.

Minnehaha Medicine Company of Nyack; capital, $3,000. Directors—William M. Coles and William H. Cooke, Nyack, and Frank P. Demarest, West Nyack.

Charles Tannert Company of New York City, to manufacture gloves; capital, $25,000. Directors—Lizzie Tannert, Mark Emanuel, and Solomon Schrecker, New York City.

Indian-Carey Land and Investment Company of Carey; capital, $10,000. Directors—Walter O. Witherbee and William F. Harmon, Brooklyn, and John H. Wallace, New York City.

Devenderf Lumber Company of Fort Plains; capital, $50,000. Directors—Abram Devendorf, Irving Devendorf, John D. Wendell, Celia A. Devendorf, and Josiah Sterns, Fort Plain.

Staats & Dillmeier Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture brass castings; capital, $60,000. Directors—Jacob Staats, Michael Dillmeier, Edward Dillmeier, and William P. Dillmeier, Brooklyn.

Brad Brothers Company of Brooklyn, to conduct a foundry business; capital, $30,000. Directors—Harry C. Jones, Augustine J. Smith, and Peter J. Carroll, New York City, and Eben Adams, New Rochelle.

Pan-American Real Estate Company of Buffalo; capital, $185,000. Directors—Levi T. Hamilton, Weedsport; Clarence W. Streeter, Fulton; Thomas W. Pelham, Buffalo; Clarence H. Knapp, and Charles S. Toener, Penn Yan; James K. P. Pine, Lansingburg; Henry Bowe, Cape Vincent; Joseph W. Earnshaw, Lowville; Fernando Olmstead, Pawling, and Edward H. Knapp, Fabius.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 3.—A charter was granted to-day to the Hayden Liquor and Drug Cure Company, which purposes to establish a sanitarium at Elizabeth, N. J., to "cure drug habits." The incorporators are James L. Hayden and Charles A. Trimble of Elizabeth; capital, $50,000.

MAY BUY DANISH ISLANDS

St. Thomas and St. John Soon Likely to Come Under Our Flag.

NEGOTIATIONS GOING FORWARD

Denmark Would Like to Sell and Secretary Hay Has Taken Steps for Official Proposals.

If negotiations which are not as yet designated official, but are under way with official sanction, are successful, the flag of the United States will in a few months in all probability float over the Danish West Indian islands of St. Thomas and St. John. Carl Fischer-Hansen, a lawyer of this city, whose name has been identified with the discussion of the subject, made the following statement last night:

"I wish to say first explicitly that I do not represent the Danish Government. If the Danish Government had offered the islands to the United States, it would have been done through the Danish Minister at Washington. However, I am in a position to say that there are on foot negotiations not official as yet looking to the purchase by the United States of the islands. I am interested in that question, and it is true that Capt. Christmas Dirckinck Holmfeld and myself have had several interviews with Secretary Hay and President McKinley. Capt. Holmfeld is a retired officer of the Danish Navy.

"Secretary Hay assigned Mr. White, Secretary of the American Embassy at London, to accompany Capt. Holmfeld to the Danish capital to bring back assurance that if the United States Government should take up the proposals we have made the Danish Government will agree to them. Capt. Holmfeld left here six weeks ago, after several interviews with the officials at Washington. I expect him back again in two weeks. We have every reason to believe that the islands will in the near future belong to the United States.

"In 1867 the Aemerican Government had almost bought the islands from Denmark at the price of $8,000,000, and the arrangement was ratified by the Danish Congress. Then an earthquake occurred which did considerable damage, and the United States Government withdrew from the agreement. Denmark has always refused thereforee to again offer the islands officially for sale to this Government, but it is an open secret that if Denmark had the chance to sell the islands without putting itself into a compromising position it would do so. The islands have been a source of constant loss. They cost a good deal of money every year, for the revenues do not equal the expense of keeping them. They have cost Denmark already $3,000,000, and to that must continue to be added annually at the present rate of loss about $100,000.

"Of course, there is every reason why the United States should possess them, especially because no one else ought to. I brought the matter before President Cleveland, but it was dropped because of the Venezuelan trouble, which came up at the time. I again brought it up before President McKinley, with the aid of Senator Lodge, before the Cuban trouble, and the war occurred and interrupted, just as it looked as though the arrangements might go through.

"The United States formerly needed one of the islands for a coaling station, which purpose St. Thomas would have answered admirably, but Puerto Rico now supplies that need. It is not so much now as a need as to prevent others getting them. I knew that certain persons in Hamburg and Berlin were so well assured that the German Government was going to own these islands that they became incorporated and secured options to property, particularly on the waterfront of St. John, which has a very fine harbor."

When the question of the Monroe doctrine was broached as having a bearing on such a presumed case as that of Germany buying the islands, Mr. Fischer-Hansen said that it was not to be presumed that the United States Government would say to Denmark that it would not buy the islands nor permit any one else to, but would require that Denmark should keep them at a great cost to herself. But, of course, after the talk of German purchase, the German Ambassador had disclaimed any intention on the part of his Government of taking the islands.

Briefly, the case is represented as being that Denmark wants to sell to the United States, but will not make overtures, and the United States is said to be willing to make overtures if it can learn that Denmark will entertain them. Mr. Fischer-Hansen and Capt. Holmfeld have endeavored to show the officials that Denmark is willing, and the Government has taken steps to verify the fact. That done, it is thought that the official negotiations will be speedily consummated. Capt. Holmfeld has on several occasions visited the islands to ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants, and they are decidedly in favor of annexation to the United States.

The principal harbor of St. Thomas is Charlotte Amalie, with a population, principally negroes, of 15,000. St. Thomas is thirteen miles from east to west and about three miles in width. St. John is ten miles long and two and one-half wide. The two belong to the Virgin group, lying east of Puerto Rico.

ESEK COWEN DIES SUDDENLY.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Esek Cowen, of the law firm of Masten & Cowen, New York City, died suddenly at the Troy Club tonight. Mr. Cowen suffered a stroke of apoplexy while at dinner at the club at 6:30 P. M.

He was senior counsel in the case of I. Townsend Burden against the Burden Iron Company, commenced here Tuesday before Justice Chester.

Mr. Cowen's home in this city was at 30 West Forty-seventh Street. He was a Director of the Fogarty Gas and Chemical Company and the New York Casualty Company, and a member of the Manhattan, Lawyers', and Democratic Clubs, the Century Association, and the Association of the Bar.

MR. BOHANNON ON BLUE LAWS.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—Through a somewhat peculiar situation, the Republicans of South Norwalk became considered as advocates of an "open" policy in regard to Sunday observance. Mayor Bohannon was nominated on the Democratic ticket. He saw a golden opportunity of being elected by making a fight on the Sunday question, claiming that all laws should be enforced. He was elected by a big majority, and evidently intends to live up to his promises. His message contains 2,000 words, and is practically given up to the Sunday question. This is a typical passage: "Among the statutes of this State is one which requires that upon the first day of the week all secular affairs, the continuance of which is not made imperative by virtue of their nature, conditions, or relations, be suspended. The enforcement of this law is demanded by a majority of our fellow-citizens. And their demand rests not only upon the will of the majority, nor upon the mere fact of legislative enactment, but upon the ground that the statute is right and its observance essential to the peace and order of society, the security of our Government, and the prosperity of our people.

"All history may be cited to show that religion is an essential in the nature of man, and the same history reveals the fact that perverted or corrupt systems of religion are fatal to the development of peoples and to the permanence of nations. Hence the duty of the State to guard against religious degeneracy. Religious degeneracy is ever marked by perversion and desecration of times set apart for religious observance and for public worship. The reason for this is not far to seek. Where, upon occasion of public worship and religious instruction, attendance of the people ceases it follows that knowledge of sacred things is no longer diffused, religious sense becomes deadened in the community, the standard of moral life lowers, and ultimately the resulting deadness in the spiritual or higher relation of man is answered by decay in the entire social body.

"So it seems clear that while the functions of Church and State are separate, they are nevertheless closely inter-related and exactly interacting. Because of the very nature of man in the healthy social organism the two bodies are necessarily existent and perfectly complementary. Based upon recognition of this fact the statute was sufficient in reason and abundant in wisdom. Whatsoever fault there may be in the letter of it in spirit and purpose it is everlastingly right."

Venezuela Honors American Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Venezuelan Government has conferred the Order of the Bust of Bolivar on Admiral Sampson, Capts. Taylor, Cook, Sigsbee, Chadwick, Goodrich, and Commanders Mead, Dayton, Symonds, and Todd of the Navy, and Representative Hitt has introduced a bill authorizing the acceptance of the decorations.

VACANCY IN 31ST DISTRICT.

A special meeting of the Republican County Committee was held in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night for the purpose of calling an "unofficial" primary election to select delegates to a convention to name a candidate for the Assembly from the Thirty-first District to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Edward C. Stone, who was elected as a Democrat over Samuel S. Slater, a Republican.

This is the first official acknowledgment by the Republican County Committee of Mr. Stone's election, the committee having contended that Mr. Slater had been chosen despite the fact that the Canvassing Board had declared the Democratic candidate elected. The election was in litigation when Mr. Stone died, and the Governor, at Mr. Slater's request, recently called a special election to fill the vacancy.

The Republican primary election will be held at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street on Monday next, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., and the convention will be held at the same place at 8:30 o'clock the same evening. There will be forty-six delegates, on the basis of one for each 150 votes cast for Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Slater will be renominated.

While the Republican County Committee was arranging for this unofficial primary and convention, the Tammany Hall Executive Committee was, according to Corporation Counsel Whalen, taking similar action. Mr. Whalen caused to be inserted in a late edition of an evening newspaper an advertisement, stating that the Executive Committee had met and ordered the primary to be held at 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Monday next between 3 and 7 P. M., and the convention at 8:30 o'clock the same evening. Mr. Whalen said afterward that a majority of the committee had gathered in Tammany Hall and passed the proper resolutions, and that the advertisement had been ordered printed to comply with the law.

John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall, was apparently in ignorance of the work accomplished by his colleagues on the Executive Committee, for two hours after that body is said to have adjourned, he was asked at the Democratic Club what the Tammany Hall Executive Committee would do to bring about a primary in the Thirty-first District, and he replied: "Oh, we'll leave that to the district organization."

"But doesn't the law require the primary to be called by the County Committee?" Mr. Carroll was asked.

"No, it's a matter for the district to settle," was the reply. "But if the law requires it we will meet and call the primary. We'll get in line with the law, whatever it is."

Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, presided at last evening's meeting. Corporation Counsel Whalen said the Executive Committee had always called the primaries, though the law charges this duty on the County Committee, which in Tammany Hall is represented by the General Committee. Several members of the Executive Committee said last night that they had received no notice of the meeting.

The Tammany nominee will be Leon W. Goldrich. Mr. Goldrich was a public school teacher, but resigned to take the Assembly nomination last Fall. After he had been nominated, it was found that he had not resigned 100 days previous to election, as the law requires, and he withdrew from the ticket and Mr. Stone was named as the candidate.

RESCUED BY BREECHES BUOY.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Jan. 3.—The three-masted schooner S. P. Hitchcock, Capt. Sorensen, of Bath, Me., ran on the outer bar opposite this place at 3 o'clock this morning. She is loaded with lumber.

The vessel was discovered aground by Beach Patrolmen Griffin and Tuttle. Signals for assistance were displayed, and the crew of the Moriches Life-Saving Station answered them, informing the crew of the vessel that efforts would be made to take them off. There was a very rough sea on, and the life-savers decided that to launch the surf boat would only place themselves in great peril.

The crew ran out the other life-saving apparatus, and before daylight shot a life line out to the vessel. The second one reached her, and then the crew of the Hitchcock began to haul in the line. At its end was the heavy line which operates the breeches buoy.

Despite the simplicity of the gear and the printed directions which accompany the whip line and cable, the crew of the Hitchcock managed to foul it. The breeches buoy had been rigged when the crew of the Hitchcock was still hauling on the line and the apparatus had been anchored, but it was impossible to use the buoy owing to the fouling aboard the ship.

The crews from the Moriches, Forge River, and Patunck stations arrived at daylight to aid. The crews waited for the ship's crew to clear the lines, but they did nothing. At 8 o'clock Capt. Seaman of the East Moriches crew signaled to clear the lines. The signal was answered as understood and men were seen to go to the lines, but it was 9 o'clock before the lines were in working order.

The Hitchcock had meanwhile driven in further, and a readjustment of the anchor and shore line was needful. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the breeches buoy reached the ship on its first trip. The first man to enter the breeches took the trip through the water as the ship rolled toward the shore just as he reached the line.

The second man's departure was better planned, and he rode ashore without getting wet. The rest had varied fortunes until the ninth man was safe. Capt. Sorensen then entered the breeches, bringing his papers and instruments. He also landed safely. As fast as the men were landed they were taken to the station and cared for.

EX-GOV. McLAURIN WINS.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 3.—The Democratic caucus here to-night unanimously nominated ex-Gov. McLaurin for the long term of United States Senatorship.

The contest for the short term is to-night an open question. The charges brought against Senator Sullivan during the past three months have apparently had some effect, and it is believed that he will have a hard fight to defeat Lowry.

It has not yet been decided when the election of the short term Senator will be brought before the joint session.

The short term ends on the 4th of March, 1901. The vacancy was first created by the death of Senator Walthall. Mr. Sullivan, who has been acting until the Legislature met, was appointed by ex-Gov. McLaurin.

SUE BANK TO RECOVER $10,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 3.—A novel suit has been brought in connection with the case of Joel D. Tyler, the absconding teller of the Fitchburg Safety Fund National Bank, which to-day, in the Superior Court, was sued for $10,000. The plaintiffs in the action are Fanny C. Allen, Hannah B. Bennett, Alice G. Tyler, wife of Joel D. Tyler, and Jennie C. Perry of Leominster, and their claim is that the bank agreed that if they paid $10,000 it would not prosecute Tyler nor prefer any criminal charges against them.

When the shortage occurred in the bank Tyler had disappeared, and for some time nothing was heard of him. He baffled the police, but finally he appeared on the scene, after the bank officials and his relatives had reached an agreement by which Mr. Tyler should be assured immunity from arrest on payment of $10,000 to the bank people. This payment was to avoid the disclosure of the real conditions of the case and save the relatives and Mr. Tyler himself from anguish and injury to reputation resulting from exposure of the affair and an imprisonment.

The plaintiffs state that under fear and duress they paid the bank $10,000, and now they seek to recover this amount, as Mr. Tyler was arrested on his return and the whole situation revealed.

McGLORY'S NEPHEW STARTS UP.

The residents of West Fifty-ninth Street believed about two weeks ago that the neighborhood was rid for all time of "Billy" McGlory and his nephew, Frank Campbell, but they were mistaken. The Paulist Fathers had protested strongly when they learned that the new building, 315 West Fifty-ninth Street, was to be opened as a concert hall by McGlory's nephew, for they had been told that McGlory himself was really the owner of the place, and that it would within a short time be as notorious as McGlory's Armory Hall on Hester Street was years ago.

The place was opened on Tuesday at midnight, and it was open for business last night also. McGlory was not to be found in the neighborhood, but his nephew, Campbell, was in the hall, and when asked if he was going to continue to run the place, he answered:

"Decidedly, yes. I am conducting a legitimate business here. There is nothing going on that any one could take exception to. I will not have any boisterous conduct or anything else objectionable going on. I have a liquor license and will sell drinks."

MUST WARM ELEVATED CARS.

Order Issued to President Rossiter by Dr. Black of the Brooklyn Health Department.

Dr. Robert A. Black, head of the Brooklyn Health Department, yesterday sent an order to President Rossiter of the Broklyn Rapid Transit Company requiring the company to properly heat all the cars operated on its lines without delay. Dr. Black sent out this order after receiving a report from Dr. George B. Connery, Sanitary Inspector, who had been investigating complaints about the improper heating of elevated road cars.

Dr. Connery says in his report that on Dec. 30 he called at the office of the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, and was informed there that the company's regulations required that all cars should be heated; that each car on the elevated road was equipped with a stove, and that a special force of men was employed to attend to the fires. Dr. Connery, however, says that he boarded three trains and found the cars without heat.

Dr. Black, it is said, has brought the matter of cold cars on the Rapid Transit lines to the attention of the Corporation Counsel. He believes that that official has the power to enforce any ordinance the Health Department may consider necessary for the health and comfort of railroad passengers.

WILLIAM L. WILSON'S HEALTH.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3.—William L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University, will leave Lexington to-morrow for the Arizona Hot Springs, where he expects to remain until Spring.

It is denied that he is an invalid, as he has attended to all the duties of his position since the session began. He is, however, threatened with lung trouble, and Dr. Janeway of New York advised the step as a precautionary measure.

STANDING WINS AT RACQUET.

George Standing, the champion racquet and court tennis player of America, and Peter Latham of the Queen's Club of London, champion of the world, were pitted against each other in the court of the Racquet and Tennis Club, in West Forty-third Street, yesterday, with the result that Standing beat the world's champion after a brilliant exhibition. The game, which was one of the series arranged by the club's Racquet Committee for the holidays, was only an exhibition affair, but it brought out championship form by Standing, and the members who attended witnessed one of the fastest games ever played.

Mr. Latham arrived from England only a few days ago, and was not in the form he displayed when he defeated Standing a few years ago for the world's championship. He was not familiar with the court, on which Standing is perfectly at home, and the light for the game was none too good. Standing was conceded a handicap of three points by the visitor, but he did not need the allowance, for he played fast and brilliantly from the start, and played stronger as the match progressed.

The series of matches, of which yesterday's game was one, brings together the best racquet and court tennis players in the world, for all of the champions, both professional and amateur, are entered. It will be a tournament of champions from both sides of the Atlantic, and the remaining games of the series will probably bring out a large attendance of members.

E. H. Miles, the amateur champion of England, and Peter Latham will play together to-morrow as partners against Lawrence M. Stockton, the amateur champion of America, and Thomas Pettitt of Boston, the holder of the American professional title, in a match at court tennis. As the match will be between the best exponents of the game in the world, and as court tennis is a decidedly popular game, the result is looked forward to with much interest by players in all parts of the country, and it may lead to an international home and home match being arranged.

The English champions will be paired again on Saturday at racquets against the American champions, Standing and Quincy A. Shaw.

The series will wind up with a match in the tennis court between Pettitt and Latham. This may be a handicap affair, but in any event it will be interesting.

The scores of yesterday's games are as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Latham	0	2	0	0	0—2
Standing	4	1	1	6	3—15

Aces by service—Standing, 4. Aces by placing—Standing, 5; Latham, 1. Aces by opponent's miss—Standing, 3; Latham, 1. Handicap allowance—Standing, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Standing	11	0	1	3	—15
Latham	1	0	0	0	—1

Aces by service—Standing, 5. Aces by placing—Standing, 5. Aces by opponent's miss—Standing, 5; Latham, 1. Handicap allowance—Standing, 3.

THIRD GAME.

Standing	5	4	2	2	1	0 1—15
Latham	0	0	1	1	3	0 ..— 5

Aces by service—Standing, 6; Latham, 2. Aces by placing—Standing, 4; Latham, 2. Aces by opponent's miss—Standing, 2; Latham, 1. Handicap allowance—Standing, 3.

Time of first game, eight minutes; second game, five minutes; third game, 7 minutes.

MAROCZY WINS AT CHESS.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The eleventh and final round of the national masters' chess tournament was played in this city to-day, the pairing being as follows: Maroczy vs. Prock, Schwarz vs. Popiel, Korte vs. Schlechter, Alapin vs. Zinki, Albin vs. Wolf, and Brody vs. Marco. In the play Maroczy beat Prock, Schwarz disposed of Popiel, Korte and Schlechter adjourned their game in an even position, Alapin and Zinkl drew, Albin lost to Wolf, and Brody and Marco drew.

The record of the tournament is:

Players.	W.	L.	Players.	W.	L.
Alapin	6½	4½	Popiel	4½	6½
Albin	4	7	Prock	0	11
Brody	7½	3½	Schlechter	7	3
Korte	5	5	Schwarz	3½	7½
Marco	6	5	Wolf	6	5
Maroczy	9	2	Zinki	6	5

Maroczy won the first prize, but owing to the adjourned game the winners of the other prizes cannot be determined.

BASEBALL GROUNDS LEASED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Papers were passed yesterday afternoon for the lease of the Charles River Park ground, in Cambridge, for baseball purposes. The lease was to the representatives of the new baseball league, who are now in legal possession. President B. D. Hyde of the Massachusetts Athletic Association, owner of the park, said that while in New York he had conferences with the promoters of the new league and gave them approximate terms for the lease of the park. Negotiations were resumed two weeks ago, and the final agreement was made yesterday.

Thomas F. McCarthy, the old Boston left fielder, is the promoter of a scheme to put a first-class club into the American League to represent Boston. Since returning from the League meeting, where he met Anson, Hough, and others interested in a new association, he has carried out his promise to secure grounds near this city. It will require from $5,000 to $10,000 to put the grounds in first-class condition. Among those mentioned as being back of the new club is Thomas W. Lawson, the banker.

Gives the K. A. C. First Place.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held a long session at the Astor House last night to consider complaints and protests. A number of decisions were made which give, it was stated, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club first place in the championship, the Nassau Wheelmen second, and the Manhattan Basket Ball Club third.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five-eighths of a mile. Foul Play, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, won; Tom Sharkey, 109, (Vittatoe,) 8 to 1 second; Caesar Young, 112, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:04¼. Tekla, Firelight II., Goldfinder, Fille d'Or, Bona, St. Agnes, March Seven, and Miss Vera also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. The Lady, 103, (N. Hill,) even, won; First Shot, 108, (Bullman,) 20 to 1, second, Glissando, 106, (Henry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Choteau and Sunello also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Facade, 104, (Bullman, 4 to 1, won; Wallenstein, 91, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1, second; Racivan, 106, (Bergen,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46. First Call, Whitcomb, Inverary II., and Magnus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse. Sardine, 99, (Vittatoe,) 1 to 2, won; Ben Lodi, 111, (Ross,) 8 to 5, second, Rio Chico, 113, (Ruiz,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Sea Lion, Spry Lark, Gold Baron, and Lulu W. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Chimura, 108, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, won; Dr. Bernays, 109, (E. Jones,) 2 to 5, second; Stuttgart, 104, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:42. Faunette and Fortis also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Formero, 108, (Ruiz,) 7 to 1, won, Bannockburn, 114, (Bullman,) 2 to 5, second; San Venado, 114, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44⅘. Governor Sheehan, Del Paso II., and Dogtown also ran.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company team added two more victories to its credit in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night, defeating the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance and the Equitable Life Assurance Society teams. The latter furnished a band of music for the occasion. A large crowd, including many women, was present. An entertainment and reception was held after the games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferris, 145; Bracken, 156; Heron, 126; Bante, 185; Varian, 153. Total, 765.

John Hancock—Haight, 141; May, 113; Jentzen, 126; Luce, 172; Gilman, 143. Total, 695.

SECOND GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 185; Lowe, 173; Haubner, 129; Dey, 121; Burgess, 172. Total, 790.

John Hancock—Haight, 146; May, 128; Jentzen, 124; Luce, 180; Gilman, 135. Total, 708.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelity and Casualty—Ferris, 174; Bracken, 132; Heron, 152; Bante, 204; Varian, 121. Total, 783.

Equitable—Rudd, 206; Lowe, 120; Haubner, 144; Dey, 156; Burgess, 145. Total, 780.

The New York Athletic Club team were victorious in three games against the Jersey City Club at the latter's alleys last night. This good showing enabled the New Yorks to take second place in the Athletic League tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Jersey City Club—Newkirk 112; Cordner, 174; Brown, 133; Star

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500.000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroad and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Our January circular is now ready for distribution. It comprises offerings of investment a meeting the requirements of Institutions and Estates, and presents a wide range of choice for the individual. Copies will be sent upon request and information supplied if desired upon other security issues, which we are prepared to recommend upon the warrant of facts.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
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N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York.
208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
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621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.

CAPITAL - - - -	$1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - -	$1,500,000

Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

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Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
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Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
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George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

FINANCIAL.

Capital $2,000,000 Surplus $2,250,000

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
The Mutual Life Building
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

STATEMENT
December 30th, 1899.

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$2,307,411.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	2,562,510.63
Mortgages	9,632,008.85
Loans, Demand & Time	7,320,132.07
Bills Purchased	643,136.21
Real Estate	141,076.70
Foreign Department	250,000.00
Accrued Interest Receivable	354,681.29
Cash on hand & in bank	3,123,454.99
	$26,334,411.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	2,250,000.00
Undivided Profits	162,903.31
Deposits	13,785,350.10
Mortgage Trust Bonds	8.000,000.00
Accrued Interest Payable	131,136.08
Certified Checks	5,022.25
	$26,334,411.74

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. YOUNG	President
LUTHER KOUNTZE	Vice President
JAMES TIMPSON	2d Vice President
ARTHUR TURNBULL	3d Vice President
CLARK WILLIAMS	Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT	Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD	Ass't. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER	Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS	Man'g For'n Dept.

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Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,

George W. Young.

Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The above mentioned Seven hundred thousand Dollars Bonds will mature on January 1, 1900.

The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company proposes to extend these bonds at the rate of four per cent. per annum until January 1, 1950, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made with The State Trust Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, The State Trust Company reserving the right to terminate without notice the privilege to be extended to the bondholders.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify The State Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached. CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, we shall be prepared to purchase the above named bonds on and after January 2 at par.

Bondholders preferring to extend their bonds will have the privilege to do so, if they notify us of their intention on or before Jan. 5.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EXEMPT FROM TAX
3,000 SHARES VALLEY R. R. CO. OF NEW YORK 5% STOCK.

Par, $100. Dividends, January and July. Guaranteed for limit of charter and any renewals thereof by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co. The Valley R. R. forms one of the most important portions of the double-track main line of the Del., Lack. & West., covering twelve miles parallel to the Susquehanna River approaching Binghamton, from which point this road distributes its north and west bound business. The Valley R. R. is indispensable to the Del., Lack. & West. system, as the Erie R. R. owns one side of the river and it the other, and the river course is the only practical approach to the City of Binghamton. Each certificate guaranteed by following indorsement:

"The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, guarantee interest on the above-mentioned stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, on the last days of January and July, payable at their office in the City of New York."

PRICE, 130 AND INTEREST; RETURN, 3 7-8%.

A. M. Kidder & Co
18 WALL ST., N. Y.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000

BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

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WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT	Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD	Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER	Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS	Man'g For'n Dept't

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Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,

George W. Young.

MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Prest; WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. YOUNG	President
LUTHER KOUNTZE	Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON	2d Vice-President
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WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT	Secretary
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G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,

George W. Young.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

103RD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1899,** has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 15, 1900.**

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, } Vice Presidents.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, }
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars; payable on and after January 15th, 1900.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1900.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
during construction of its new building on the corner of 8th Av. and 42d St., is located at 110 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

79TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after Jan. 15th, 1900, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the first. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.

Assets $9,308,414.61
Surplus 975,105.45

A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

The Bank for Savings,
280 Fourth Avenue, New York, Jan. 1, 1900.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ended December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 15th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 15th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., N. W. COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1900, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER A. WELCH, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1900. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERsigned under the name and style of J. H. LANE & CO. expired by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1899.

J. HENRY LANE,
JAMES WARREN LANE,
F. COIT JOHNSON.

A renewal of said co-partnership by and between above parties under same name and style has been made for three years.

EDWARD W. SPURR and SELDEN G. WICKETT have an interest in our business from this date. J. H. LANE & CO.

New York, January 1st, 1900.

OFFICE OF
SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & COMPANY,
71 Broadway, New York City, Jan. 2, 1900.

J. H. Robinson and J. M. Fortier have this day withdrawn from our firm. The business will be continued by us with David Webster as special partner, ($100,000.)

HENRY A. SEYMOUR,
FREDERICK W. JOHNSON.

Jan. 3, 1900.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The firm of John K. Van Rensselaer & Son, Insurance brokers, 31 Nassau St., is this day dissolved, the business and liabilities being reassumed by John K. Van Rensselaer.

JOHN K. VAN RENSSELAER & SON.
F. HAROLD VAN RENSSELAER,
Sole Member.

New York, December 31st, 1899.

MR. SOLOMON LOEB, heretofore special partner, retires from the firm, which will be continued by the general partners. MR. MORTIMER L. SCHIFF is admitted to partnership.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.

The firm of DOUGLIS & BURSKY expires this day by limitation, W. BURSKY assuming all the liabilities of the firm.

CHARLES DOUGLIS,
NATHAN BURSKY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.

T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 27th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2d, 1900, until the morning of January 10th, 1900. W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at No. 32 Liberty Street, on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW York, 4 Irving Place, January 3, 1900.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, January 22, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1900.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 8, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Paper Bag Machine and Manufacturing Company, and the election of trustees of said company, will be held on Thursday, January 18, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at Room No. 520, on the fifth floor.—Dated New York City, January 3, 1900.

ALBERT H. WALKER, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

EDWARD T. PERINE, Secretary.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 621 Broadway, New York, on Thursday, January 18th, 1900, at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Officers and Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 10th, 1900, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. BARTH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, December 28, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of eleven A. M. and 12 M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, December 28, 1899.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of three (3) and four (4) P. M.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

D. H. BATES, President.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
New York, December 30, 1899.—The annual election for Directors of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

Mount Morris Bank.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 85 East 125th Street, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M.

FRED'K W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

West Side Bank.
New York, Dec. 25th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Sims-Dudley Defense Company, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the offices of the Company, 120 Liberty Street, New York City, at eleven o'clock in the morning of Thursday, January 11th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking office, West Broadway and Chambers St., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Dispensary.

The annual election for Trustees to fill vacancies will be held at the Dispensary Building, 137 Centre St., MONDAY, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 4 to 5 P. M. FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, President. DAVID MAGIE, M. D., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held at the institution, 51st St. and Lexington Avenue, on Thursday, January 4th, 1900.

Mrs. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
First Directress.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT, SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA.
NO. 3 COOPER UNION.
New York City, January 2d, 1900.

The Board of Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM

out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, 1899, on all classes of the company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of Income Stock on January 15th.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Consolidated Traction Company,
29 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., January 3, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day ordered paid on January 15th, 1900, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under the terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

The payment will be made to stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

The Pacific Coast Company,
10 Wall Street, New York, January 3d, 1900.

The following dividends have been declared upon the stock of The Pacific Coast Company, payable on and after February 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10th, 1900: A dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the first preferred stock, a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the second preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. upon the common stock.

Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of January, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on February 1st, 1900.

JOHN KEAN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1900.

Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No.3.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wed. Jan. 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Jan. 10, 1900, and reopen Sat., Feb. 3, 1900. WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jany. 15, 1900, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 30, 1899, and reopen Jany. 16, 1900.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.

CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Natl. Gramophone Corporation,
874 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2d, 1900.

27TH CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The usual monthly dividend (No. 27) of 1 Per Cent. on the capital stock of this corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable Jan. 16th. Transfer books close Jan. 6th to 16th, inclusive.

D. D. LA DOW, Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST DIVIDEND.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
No. 156 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 3d, 1900.

A dividend of four per cent. (4%) is payable on demand.

F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent. payable on and after January 2d, 1900.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Seventh National Bank,
New York, Dec. 26, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%,) free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific R'way Co.

Coupon No. 22 of the above railway, maturing Jan. 1, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The financial situation is considered much more hopeful, on the general understanding that the bank rate will not be raised to-morrow nor, according to general expectation, in the near future.

It is learned that the only gold drain to be met at present is £500,000 to the Argentine Republic, which is believed to be fully offset by importations from the United States and other countries. Liquidations continue to decrease, and the feeling toward American securities has improved, especially in the case of copper stocks. The belief gains ground that the United States will reap large profits from Great Britain's war.

Government bills are somewhat weak on account of rumors of a new war loan.

American securities opened steady to-day, but soon receded on a disposition to await advices from Wall Street. Business was limited to professional trading. The closing tone was dull. One small failure was reported.

Consols for money, 98⅞; consols for the account, 99⅛; Canadian, 94½; Erie, 12¼; Erie first preferred, 34½; Illinois Central, 115½; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; St. Paul, 122; New York Central, 135¾; Pennsylvania, 67⅝; Reading, 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 20⅝; Louisville, 82⅞; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Money 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 5@5¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 5⅝@5½ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 65¼.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £17,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.80; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.32½. Bar gold, 77s 9d.

Indian Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Business on the Bourse to-day was buoyant on the favorable settlement and advices regarding the money position abroad. International securities improved and inspired activity in Spanish fours. Rio Tintos rallied considerably, owing to the decrease in the stocks of copper and the advance in New York. Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 42½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 23c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 67.75.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Prices opened comparatively firm on the Boerse to-day. Later, owing to heavy realizations, there was a sharp reaction, disappointment being manifested over the bank statement issued today. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 42,360,000 marks; treasury notes decreased 1,880,000 marks; other securities increased 51,200,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 156,820,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.—On the Boerse today prices opened firm, but subsequently declined, owing to arbitrage selling in connection with the unsatisfactory bank statement.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in December showed increases:

Denver and Rio Grande	$14,200
Iowa Central	4,672
St. Joseph and Grand Island	1,873
St. Paul	12,499
Wisconsin Central	407
Total increase	$33,651

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks reactionary.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 3	817,025
To date this year	1,520,801
Corresponding date last year	1,469,873

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 3	$2,071,300
To date this year	$3,574,100
Corresponding date last year	$10,207,900

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	⅞
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	6	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	4	St. L. & S. F.	½
Consol. Gas	2½	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Union Bag & Paper	1¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
H. B. Claflin	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¾
Kanawha & Mich.	1	Wis. Central	1¼
Kansas City, P. & G.	½		
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1⅞	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Nat. Lead	⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2	Nat. Steel	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1	N. J. Central	2¾
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Brunswick City	¾	N. Y., Ont. & West	¾
Canadian Pacific	1	Norfolk & West	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Chi. Great West.	½	North. Pacific pf.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅜	Pacific Mail	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅜
Chi.

dent that the work of the professional depressors of prices had not been in vain, hesitation and timidity being in many places evident.

TIN PLATE'S AFFAIRS.

It is announced that the annual meeting of the American Tin Plate Company will be held Jan. 16, and it is now stated that there is little likelihood of any change of management. All the interests are said to be harmonious.

SALES FOR FOREIGN ACCOUNT.

In the early trading yesterday two large blocks of Atchison stock held for foreign account were thrown on the market. The stock, however, was well taken and the price maintained; but later Atchison fell with the rest of the market.

CONSOLIDATION TALK.

New York Central's strength was due to Vanderbilt buying and the persistent report, though semi-officially denied from Fitchburg sources, that the Central had secured control of Fitchburg.

ANTICIPATING DIVIDENDS.

Following the example of some other corporations, the Chicago and Northwestern yesterday began the payment of the dividends on its preferred and common stocks, which ordinarily are not due until Saturday.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"As is natural, the volume of transactions during the holiday week has been light, particularly since many buyers are well covered far into the future, while others are waiting to watch developments during this, the critical period of the year, as revealing the trend of requirements for future demand.

"The fact that all the principal sellers of Bessemer billets are naming a uniform price, based on $35 for billets and $36 for slabs, at mill, in the Central West, has given rise to the report that a pool has been formed. According to our advices a number of large producers of Bessemer steel have had some conferences at which the necessity was discussed of presenting a united front to the attacks on the steel market, which have been recently made. We are advised that while there is no formal organization harmonious action will be promoted.

"It is argued that practically all of the large producers of Bessemer steel have been forced to purchase Bessemer pig in the open market at the prices recently ruling, so that the cost for such of their steel product as is marketed as such is high. This apparently places the small rolling mills, who must supply themselves from others, in a difficult position should the values of various finished products recede materially. Many of them, of course, are partially or wholly supplied by their open hearth steel plants.

"In pig iron the movement has been light in all parts of the country. Some transactions of magnitude in foundry iron have come to our notice which indicate that some sellers are willing to make concessions to secure the trade of good customers.

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"Over a contract of about 10,000 tons of cast-iron pipe at Philadelphia there was quite a sharp struggle between the consolidation and certain independent shops. About 7,000 tons was secured by the consolidation, while 3,000 tons, chiefly smaller sizes, went to an Eastern plant. Generally speaking, the pipe trade is dull, the active season not having set in as yet.

"In finished iron products the chief event of the week was the advance of 25 cents per 100 pounds decreed on wire nails and barbed wire.

"A curious state of affairs has developed in connection with the bids for bridge work for the British Government for South Africa. One of the American companies has had its bid rejected, in spite of the fact that its price was much below that of the English firm to which the work has been awarded. The pretext appears to have been that the structure is too light. We understand that, in anticipation of such a claim, the American engineer went over his figures and added weight up to the point when further additions would impair rather than improve the carrying capacity. Even with these modifications, the weight of the spans was only 70 per cent. of that of the English designs. It looks as though our British friends either decline to learn, or have determined to keep the work at home. It is not such a victory as English cables would have us believe."

GOLD FOR EUROPE.

Muller, Schall & Co. will to-day ship $150,000 in gold coin to Europe. This firm made no announcement of an engagement to ship £100,000 to Buenos Ayres. Should the transaction be consummated it will be generally regarded as a test of the New York market by London.

There was some discussion yesterday about the probability of gold shipments to Europe on Saturday. The estimates were that they would not be heavy. Sterling exchange was steady at $4.87¼ to $4.87½, with call loan rates at 6 per cent., except late in the day, when they were 4 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Slight falling off last week in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago, the total being 95,850 tons, against 99,012 tons in the preceding week.

Statement that the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad, the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, and the Kansas City and Northern, now in receiver's hands, are eventually to be merged with the reorganized Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern of the dividends on the preferred and common stocks, due to-morrow.

Increase of $164,389 in the Metropolitan Street Railway's gross earnings for December, making an increase of $984,067 since July 1.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul income sinking fund 5 per cent. convertible bonds to the amount of $76,000 drawn for redemption on Feb. 2 at $1.05 and interest.

Expectation that when the Directors of the Union Pacific meet on Jan. 9 the question of a dividend on the common stock will be considered by the entire board.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of fifteen shares of American Exchange Bank stock at 185.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $317,433,964; balances, $19,788,665; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,153,709.

Money on call in London at 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 5@5¼ per cent. for short and 5⅜@5½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅜@$4.82½; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½; cables, $4.88½@$4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.81½@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 3-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 39 15-16@40 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—30c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

Consolidated Traction Dividend.

The directors of the Consolidated Traction Company met in Jersey City yesterday and declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Jan. 15, from the $300,000 received from the North Jersey Street Railway Company last Saturday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Movements in the market for outside securities yesterday were less sharp than on Tuesday and the course of prices was also more irregular. Some reactions occurred, and here and there the previous day's figures were considerably reduced, but as a whole the market was firm, and among the day's net changes were a number that showed some improvement over the previous day's closing figures. Even during the afternoon, when conditions in the Stock Exchange market were less favorable, the outside market was fairly firm, and no particular disposition was shown to let go of stocks. In most issues the supply of stock remained relatively small. Particularly good demand was had for the electric stocks, many of which have of late been in only slight demand, and were therefore among the stocks that suffered most in December's liquidation. Several of the industrial stocks prominent in the previous day's trading continued in good demand and ended the day with substantial net gains.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA remained under pressure, and, although the stock received support at the close, the final figures showed a net gain of only a quarter of a point. In the preferred stock, however, more substantial betterment was recorded, and this issue ended the day at 30⅛ bid against 29½ bid on Tuesday. Early trading in the preferred stock brought about a decline of 1 point, to 28½, but the price rallied quickly from this figure, and the demand for the stock during the afternoon kept it in the neighborhood of 30. It is said that it may be some time before an announcement in regard to the results obtained by the committee recently appointed by some of the stockholders is made, if, indeed, any public statement at all is issued. But it is said the opportunities offered to this committee are ample to enable it to satisfy itself in regard to the condition of the company, and friends of the stock are said to be satisfied with the manner in which the investigation is being carried on.

AMALGAMATED COPPER advanced sharply during the morning, and, though it reacted toward the close, ended the day with a fractional net gain. It sold as high as 82¼, and closed at 81½ bid, the last sale being effected at 82. Buying of the stock was scattered, and the demand was fairly large, but no special reason appeared for the better feeling in regard to the stock other than the generally improved conditions. In some quarters better prices for Amalgamated in the near future are freely predicted, and these market suggestions appear one of the chief reasons for the advance which has occurred during the past few days.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was in demand at 72, a several-point advance, and the preferred stock closed at 90 bid, against 87½ bid on the previous day. As far as reported there were no sales in either issue. All of the subsidiary companies were in better demand, and in one or two of these stocks substantial net gains were recorded.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold up to 15, and closed at 12½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. This issue was favorably affected by the report in regard to the trial trips of an automobile to be operated by the Fifth Avenue Stage Line, which is controlled by the New York Transportation Company.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold at 2⅝ and at 3, and closed at 2⅞ bid. Demand for this stock during the past two days has been very much better than at any time for a number of weeks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was dull. Some demand appeared for the preferred stock, and it advanced a point to 44. A smaller net gain was made in the common stock, which closed at 22⅜ bid, against 22 bid on Tuesday. Bids for the bonds declined fractionally.

STANDARD OIL was active and strong. Highest sales for the day were made at 480, and it closed at 478 bid, a net gain of 8 points.

GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE sold at 7 and closed at 6 bid, offered at 7. This sale was the first made in a number of weeks.

AMERICAN WOOLEN GOODS continued the previous day's advance, and closed with a net gain of 1¼ points in the common stock and of 1 point in the preferred.

TENNESSEE COPPER sold above 13, an advance of more than a point. Strength in this stock was due to a favorable statement just issued to the stockholders showing the company to be in good condition and, in the opinion of the officers of the company, giving promise of very substantial profits in the future.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅜
New Amsterdam	22¾	23⅝
New Amsterdam pf.	44	45
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	30	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76½	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf.	50	60
American Bicycle bonds	92½	..
American Woolen Goods	25	26
American Woolen Goods pf.	80	82
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Distilling Company of America	8⅜	9
Distilling Company of America pf.	30⅛	30½
Electric Axle Light & Power	5⅞	6
Electric Boat	26	28½
Electric Boat pf.	38	45
Havana Commercial	15	17
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58	59½
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf.	63	65
National Gramophone	60	64
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf.	78	79
National Tube	45	46
National Tube pf.	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	89
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	95½	97
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	30	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	68	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	478	482
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	81½	81⅞
American Air Power	34	40
American Cotton	50	..
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12⅜	13½
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
Chicago & Alton sub.	107	108
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	72	75
Electric Vehicle pf.	90	..
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅛	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	..
Illinois Transportation	2⅞	3½
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation	6	6¼
New York Transportation	12½	13
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22
St. Louis subs	126	..
St. Louis common, when issued	..	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94⅜
Storage Power	12¾	13¼
Tennessee Copper	12	13
Trust Company of America	201	204
Virginia, Coal, Iron & Coke	27	29
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	82	84
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29½	30½
New Orleans Traction pf.	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30⅝	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Fifth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	106

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	250	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	21	23
New England Gas & Coke bonds	73	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	95	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	130
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	102	105
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	92
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	91	93
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	41
Union Ferry bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	..	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	100
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	118
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	10	12
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	122
Worthington Pump pf.	105	108

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The break in the copper shares and a ten-point advance in Fitchburg preferred were the features of the trading in to-day's market. The turn in the coppers was due to the profit taking naturally following such an advance as these shares had had Tuesday and this morning. The Fitchburg preferred jump of ten points was credited to the report that the Vanderbilts were about to lease the property. The local market, like Wall Street, had its best foot forward in the forenoon, trading later becoming irregular, with some weakness

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the rate between banks, and New York funds sold at 20 cents discount. On call money still rules at from 6@7 per cent. The choicest collateral loans would sell at 6 per cent. for four to six months. In commercial paper rates range from 6 per cent. upward, according to the character of the names.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¾	6½	Old Colony	4⅝	5
Allouez	3	4	Old Dominion	21	21½
Arcadian	24½	24⅝	Osceola	73	74
Arnold	5⅜	5½	Parrot	44	45
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2	..
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	148	150
Baltic	17½	18	Rhode Island	4⅜	5
Bost. & Cr.C.	20	..	Santa Fé	6	6¼
Bost. & Mon.	275	280	Santa Ysabel	7⅞	8¼
Butte & Bos.	49	52	Shoe	..	32
Cal. & Hecla	750	..	Tamarack	186½	190
Centennial	18	19	Utah Cons.	28½	29½
Franklin	14½	15½	Washington	1⅜	1¾
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	15	17
Isle Royale	4⅜	44	Winona	4	4½
Mohawk	16	16½	Wolverine	41	41¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	244	245	Cent. Mass.	11	14
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Cent. M. pf.	60	65
Bost. & Me.	200	202	Fitchburg pf.	123	125
Bos. & Prov.	..	300	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	110	112
Bost. Elev.	98	99	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	114	..
Bost. Gas 5s	80	85	West End	93	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	343	345	Mex. Tel.	3	3⅜
Chi. Stk. Yds.	136	..	New E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	45	45½	U. S. Off.	24	24¾
Dom. C. pf.	114½	115½	West'n'se El.	40	..
Erie Tel.	101	101½	West. El. pf.	60	63
Lamson Store	..	35			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Biscuit and Linseed occupied most of the attention in the stock market to-day. The former opened at 37½ and advanced to 37⅞, afterward declining to 36¾, and closing at 37. The preferred sold down from 91¾ to 90⅜, and closed at 90⅞. Linseed preferred dropped from 56 at the opening to 54½, closing at 54⅝. The common sold at 12¾@13⅛, opening at 13⅜ and closing at 13. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was fairly steady at 80@80¾, closing at the former. South Side Elevated ranged from 102 to 101, closing at 101¼.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,115...Linseed	13⅜	13¼	13
1,105...Linseed pf	56	54¼	54⅝
20...Radiator	47	47	47
300...Strawboard	32	31	31
350...Tin Plate	34	32	32
34...Tin Plate pf.	88	88	88
160...Union Traction pf.	77	77	77
94...Diamond Match	121	120	120
25...Lake St. Elevated etfs.	14½	14½	14½
200...Met. Elevated pf.	80⅞	80	80⅜
3,370...National Biscuit	37⅞	36⅜	37
428...National Biscuit pf.	91⅜	90⅜	90⅞
50...National Carbon pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼
234...South Side Elevated	102	101	101¼
20...Street's W. S. C. Line	22½	22½	22½
130...West Chicago	110½	110½	110½

BONDS.

$22,000...Met. gold 4s	94⅛	94	94

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The stock market was firm to strong in the morning, but weakened in the afternoon, in sympathy with New York. Most stocks lost their early gains, an exception being Cambria Steel, which advanced 1⅜, to 22⅜, and then fell back to 21⅞. Lehigh Valley receded 1, to 25½; Welsbach Light 1, to 40¼; Electric Company of America ½, to 13½; Asphalt ⅝, to 13¼; Pennsylvania allotments ½, to 13⅝; Union Traction ½, to 38⅜; United Gas ½, to 156⅝. Other declines were less than ½ per cent. Electric Storage Battery rose 2, to 82, the preferred 2, to 87. Daylight Prism was bid up 25, to 30. There was evidence of rather free realizing in various parts of the list.

The close was fairly steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅞	22	Phila. Trac.	95⅜	96
Choctaw	34	35	Union Trac.	37⅝	37⅞
El. Co. of A.	13⅜	13⅞	U. Gas & Im.	154	156
Lehigh Val.	25	25¼	Welsbach Lt.	44	45
Marsden	11⅜	11⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	5½	5⅝

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

1,501 shares Il Progresso Italo-Americano Newspaper Company; 6 certificates of 5 shares each, 6 certificates of 2 shares each, 10 certificates of 3 shares each, 2 certificates of 10 shares each, 5 certificates of 4 shares each, 10 certificates of 100 shares each, and certificate of 889 shares, $475.

5 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each, 250.

30 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 198.

$35,000 Farmville & Powhatan Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, $1,750 lot.

40 shares Phoenix National Bank, $25 each, 110.

16 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 206¾.

50 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, $100 each, 325.

10 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 310.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 201¾.

214 shares St. Lawrence Power Company preferred, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $450 lot.

513 shares St. Lawrence Power Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $125 lot.

25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 204½.

$3,000 Berkeley School second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due November, 1903, (optional at par,) 50.

7 shares Home Insurance Company (dividend on,) $100 each, 227.

56 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 170.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The climate and crop bulletin for December, issued to-day, says:

The weather conditions during the month of December have been generally favorable for Winter wheat, reports from a majority of States indicating that the plant is well rooted, has made vigorous growth and is in a most promising condition at the close of the month, except in Michigan and portions of Ohio, the late seeding in the first-named State not having stooled satisfactorily while in the latter State the plant is small and weak and in poor condition for the Winter.

The severe weather of the last ten days may cause some damage to fields unprotected by snow, more particularly in portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, while alternate freezing and thawing was unfavorable for the crop in West Virginia and Missouri. Wheat is in excellent condition in the Pacific Coast States. Reports of injury to the early sown wheat by Hessian fly are quite general, although with the exception of Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, the damage so far appears to be considerable.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14	14¼	830	Am. Car & Foundry	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
60	61	722	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61	60⅝	61	+ ½
35	36	184	American Ice	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅜
33¼	33¾	325	American Cotton Oil	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	.....
12½	13	260	American Linseed	13⅜	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
54½	55½	340	Am. Linseed pf	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	— ½
142	148	30	American Express	149	149	149	149	.....
30	31	250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
33⅜	36¾	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36¾	36⅞	35¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
87½	88	540	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88	89	87¾	87¾	+ ⅜
48	48¼	26,205	Am. Steel & Wire	50	50½	48	48	— 1⅞
89⅞	90	1,170	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	92½	92½	90	90	— 1⅞
132⅜	132½	80,105	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133½	135¾	131½	132½	— 1½
90	96	118	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	93	93	.....
31½	32¼	5,325	American Tin Plate	34	34½	32	32	.....
78	81	25	Am. Tin Plate pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	.....
102½	102¾	57,195	American Tobacco	103	107⅝	101¼	102¾	.....
43	43½	2,550	Am. Steel Hoop	43⅝	45	43	43	.....
82	83	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	83	83	83	83	.....
41	45	100	Am Arbor pf	41	41	41	41	+1
19¼	19½	6,510	At., T. & S. F.	20¾	20¾	19½	19½	— 1⅛
60⅜	60⅞	30,845	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62⅜	63¼	60⅝	60⅞	— ⅞
39½	40	3,925	Anaconda Copper	41	41¾	40	40	— 1
67	57½	7,479	Baltimore & Ohio	58	58¾	56¾	57	— 1⅜
74¼	74⅞	15,470	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76⅞	76⅞	74	74⅜	— 2⅜
70¾	70⅞	55,079	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69½	73⅜	69¼	70¼	.....
147	150	1,340	Brooklyn Union Gas	143	146	143	146	+6
13	14	200	Brunswick City	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
49	50	730	Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	48⅞	49	.....
91½	92¼	300	Canadian Pacific	92¼	92½	92	92	— 1
30	30¼	15,715	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31¼	29¾	30¼	— 1⅛
122½	122⅝	18,605	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123¾	124¼	122½	122½	— 1⅜
12⅝	12½	5,520	Chicago Great West.	13¼	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
73⅛	74	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75⅞	75⅞	74	74	— 1
36½	38	350	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38¼	38¼	36	36	— 2
21⅜	22	5,980	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	87⅝	87⅝	85¾	86¼	— ¾
24¼	24½	7,191	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	17⅞	17½	16½	16½	— ½
68	68½	840	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	46¾	46¼	46	46	+4
14¼	14⅜	2,495	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	119	119½	117⅝	117⅝	— 1⅝
52⅜	52⅞	7,840	Chicago & North'w.	164	164½	162	162	— 1
73¼	73½	3,733	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¼	108⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— 1¼
52	53	350	Chicago Term. Trans.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
65½	66	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	63	63½	61⅞	62½	— 1
45¼	45⅜	5,802	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	66	66	65	65	— 1⅜
131½	131⅝	12,780	Pacific Mail	46½	46⅞	44⅞	45	— 1¼
2⅜	2⅞	14,6 0	Pennsylvania R. R.	131⅞	132⅞	131½	131½	— ⅜
104½	104⅝	13,135	P nn. R. R., rights	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	2¾	305	People's Gas, Chicago	106¼	106¾	104	104	— 2⅜
79½	80	1,290	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅜
92	98	710	P., C., C. & St. Louis	79⅝	80	79½	80	.....
57¼	58	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	92⅝	92	92⅜	+ ⅜
86	87	10	Pressed Steel Car	58	58	57½	57½	.....
14½	16	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
185	189	60	Pitts. & West. rf., I. r.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
18	18¾	300	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	190	190	189	189	— ¼
52	52½	9,760	Reading	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
27½	28	200	Reading 1st pf.	53¾	54⅛	52	52¼	— 1⅝
22½	23	8,275	Reading 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28	28	— ⅞
65½	67¼	1,060	Republic Iron & Steel	23¼	23⅜	22	22¾	— ⅝
9½	9¾	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68	68	67	67	— 1½
68	73	100	St. L. & San Fran.	10	10	10	10	+ ½
32½	33¼	260	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	— ⅞
9	10¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33	32½	32½	— 1
25	25¾	1,950	St. L. Southw. pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
...	61	200	St. Paul & Duluth	26	26⅞	25	25	— 1
37⅝	37¾	40,905	Southern Pacific	56	56	56	56	+ ½
11¾	11⅞	1,825	Southern Railway	38¾	39	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅝
53⅞	54¼	5,834	Southern Railway pf.	12	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9½	9¾	360	Standard R. & T.	55¼	55¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reselling the Orphan Asylum Block—Sales by Brokers—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers at Auction.

Charles T. Barney, the active member of the syndicate which bought the Orphan Asylum block, said yesterday that the only portions of that property which have been resold are the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street to the Union Club and a 120-foot frontage on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to Henry G. Trevor.

The latter plot was sold through Broker John N. Golding and will be sub-divided into four residence sites. Among Mr. Trevor's associates in the purchase are mentioned G. R. Schieffelin and Charles C. Beaman.

William J. Roome has sold for the Bodine estate for about $25,000 the two four-story dwellings 136 and 136½ West Fifteenth Street.

Charles E. Duross and Barnett & Co. have sold for the Prudential Real Estate Corporation for Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald the dwelling 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 5 Goerck Street, 20 by 100, and 256 East Tenth Street, 22 by 92.3.

It is reported that Mrs. Mary E. Smith has sold the four-story dwelling 362 West Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Case & Farley have sold to Mrs. Sophie Berls the five-story flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Tinton Avenue; also, for B. C. Murray, to a builder for improvement, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Stebbins Avenue, 41.6 by 107; also, for the Charles W. White estate, the plot on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 242 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 184 by 110; also, to G. Weissblatt and another, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 153 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 27.6 by 107.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

No. 682 and 686 St. Ann's Avenue, 110.6 by 67.8 by 110.2 by 53.9, four four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Isaac Boehm and another.....$29,500

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, one-story frame dwelling, sheds, and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bradley L. Eaton.. 23,449

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

No. 7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 17.8 by 99.11, four-story brick flat; together with 15 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 17.8 by 99.11, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees.....26,000

No. 121 West Eighty-third Street, 16.4 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henrietta M. Parker.....11,960

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Myers, referee, 2,232 Fifth Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 24.11 by 85, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on Judgment, $3,393; subject to another mortgage for $14,300.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehmann, referee, 159 and 161 Crosby Street, east side, 134.5 feet south of Bleecker Street, 56.10 by 77.9 by 69.7 by 77.6, except the part thereof taken for the widening of Elm Street, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $1,247; subject to another mortgage for $142,000.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 12 Mott Street, east side, 146.7 feet north of Park Row, 12.6 by 26.4 by 16.6 by 30.6, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,216.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, south side, 229 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,676.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, John Proctor Clarke, referee, 233 Front Street, south side, 23.8 feet west of Peck Slip, 28.3 by 38.3 by 37.4 by 28.3, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $14,285.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Byron Traver, referee, 264 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 52 East Fourth Street, south side, 101.3 feet east of the Bowery, 19.6 by 90.8 by 20 by 95.2, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $9,681; subject to other mortgages for $8,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilbur McBride, referee, 1,580 to 1,586 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, 189.10 by 100, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $144,250.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Ely, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 219.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,285.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Joseph A. Welch, referee, 439 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Avenue A, 26 by 97.10, four-story brick and stone double flat, with stores.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, Cauldwell Avenue, east side, 85 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 82 by 85, vacant; Avenue C, in what was formerly the village of Grove Hill, west side, 85 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 82 by 70, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $7,744; on the latter, $5,546.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Prospect Avenue, for a two-story brick and stone engine house, 25 by 95; city, owner, Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 113 and 115 West Thirty-third Street, for a three-story brick house and ladder house, 49.10 by 98.9; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 217 and 219 West Seventy-seventh Street, for two three-story engine and hook and ladder houses, 25 by 102.3; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 50 by 90; Patrick Donohue of 85 Westchester Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 557 and 559 Broadway and 128 and 130 Mercer Street, to six-story brick stores and lofts; J. S. Hawley, Yonkers, owner; J. R. Thomas of 160 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 1,487 First Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Leon Sobel, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers,

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft n of Minerva Place, 50x100; John J. Curran to Isabella M. Curran.....$1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft n of Minerva Place, 50x100; Mary Curran to Isabella M. Curran.....1

ANTHONY AV, n w corner Bush St, 25x92.2x23.9x100; Anthony Av, w s, 83.3 ft n of Bush St, 15.9x74.1x irregular; George W. Flagg to Anthony Smith.....100

AVENUE A, e s, 102.2 ft s of 73d St, 25x98; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to James Gallagher.....7,000

AVENUE B, w s, 114.6 ft n of 10th St, 25x70; Carl Lafrentz to Sarah Koch.. 21,750

BOWERY, 196, w s, 25x100; Chambers St, n s, Lot 598, map of Church Farm, 25x100; Reade St, s s, Lot 579, map of Church Farm, 25x100; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Henry S. Morgan and others, ½ part.....1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 147th St, 99.11 x175; Louis Strasburger and others to John J. Mahoney.....43,500

BROADWAY, n w s, Lot 30, map of 240 building lots, 12th Ward, by R. & P. Rosa, 30x100.11x16.5x100; Lawrence Drake to M. M. McDermott.....1,675

BROADWAY, s w corner of 69th St, 28.7x 107.8x25.5x94.8; New York Realty Company to William P. Eno.....54,000

BROOK AV, e s, 236 ft s of 168th St, 75.1x104.5x75x100.6; Louis Hanneman, referee, to Charles Unangst.....3,000

BROOME ST, 303 and 305, 43.8x87.6; Harris Fine to Aaron Sarnoff.....72,000

CHARLES ST, 97 and 99, and 100 and 102 Perry St, 47.9x191.7x41.7x191.6; Ernest G. Stedman, executor, &c., and others to Clara W. Tillman.....95,000

CLINTON AV, e s, 143.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x152.10x50.5x134.6; Cordelia E. Whitney to Albert B. Whitney..1

DECATUR AV, e s, new line, 70 ft n of 194th St, 25x80; George W. Flagg to Margaret T. Murray.....1

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Pitt St, 50x54; Isidore Jackson to Samuel and Harris Goodman.....1

FOREST AV, e s, new line, 120 ft n of Home St, 23.7x—18.4x122.11; Charles Hohl to George H. Hachmann.....8,500

FORSYTH ST, 182, 25x100; Joseph Hassell to Louis J. Marx.....1

GRAND ST, s s, 25 ft w of Eldridge St, 50x99.11x50x99.7; Harry Fischel to Leopold Kaufmann.....1

HESTER ST, 102, s s, 25.7x100.9x25.9x 100.9; Esther A. Oshinsky to Max Epstein.....43,000

JEROME AV, n e corner of Burnside Av, 25.2x100.11; United Real Estate and Trust Company to William P. Smith and others.....15,000

JEROME AV, s w corner of Buchanan Place, 50x175x irregular; John K. Creevey to Simon Sterne.....1

JEROME AV, s w corner of Buchanan Place, 50x175x irregular; Joseph Arbon to John K. Creevey.....1

LA FONTAINE AV, s e corner of 180th St, new lines, 162.8x100x147.10x101.1; also Union Av, w s, 116.8 ft n of 166th St, 16.8x65.2x147.9x75.11; Andrew Mayer and another to Thomas McIlvaine, quit claim.....1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 92d St, 100.8x78; Jacob H. Schiff to Young Men's Hebrew Association.....1

MADISON AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 66th St, 20x80; Laura A. Palmer to the Lincoln National Bank.....1

MADISON AV, w s, 80.5 ft s of 66th St, 20x80; Lincoln National Bank to Laura A. Palmer.....1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25 x100; Abram Abelman to Kate Rosenbaum, quit claim.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 31.7 ft n of 151st St, 23.7x106.6x23x101.6; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee to Marjory Morrison. 2,300

TIFFANY ST, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 88x100; Frank B. French to Frederick Thilemann, Jr., and F. Vinton Smith.....1

TINTON AV, n e corner 168th St, 122x 118.8x121.6x113.8; Anthony Smyth to George W. Flagg.....100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,591 and 1,593, 50x 150; John B. Robinson and others to Beverley Robinson, quit claim.....3,000

1ST AV, s e, 2,390, 19.7x83x19.11x83; also 1st Av, 2,396, 19x83; Lazarus Baum to Biene Baum.....1

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 173d St, 49.9x99.6; Celia Kessler to Percival J. H. Whitaker.....100

3D AV, e s, 52.11 ft n of 33d St, 25.1x81.1; Isabella S. Cooper, widow, to Thomas Hackett.....1

3D ST, 40 East, 20x80; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Helena Bernstein.....11,000

5TH ST, 219 East, 25x97; Frederick Faber and others, executors, to Ernst A. Lohrmann.....25,500

7TH ST, n s, 115.3 ft w of Avenue D, 22x97.4; Maria Hanly to Ruth M. Cohen. 12,000

8TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 140th St, 24.11x100; Hermann Strauss and another to Herman G. E. Scheiding and wife...100

8TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 125th St, 25x 80; Sophie Rothschild to Bernhard Mainzer.....1

151H ST, n s, 80 ft w of Irving Place, 45x 103.3; Lincoln National Bank to Laura A. Palmer.....1

151H ST, n s, 80 ft w of Irving Place, 45x 103.3; Laura A. Palmer to Lincoln National Bank.....1

22D ST, s s, 257.6 ft w of 4th Av, 26.5x 98.9; Julia G. Blagden to Joseph W. Stern.....47,500

31ST ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x 98.9; Rosa Govin and another to May M. Govin.....100

32D ST, 15 East, 25x98.9; Thomas F. Johnston to Alexander Bryant.....100

37TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 98.9; Rosa Govin and another to May M. Govin.....100

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Rosa Govin and another to Mary M. Govin.....100

37TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 50x 98.9; May M. Govin to Rafael R. Govin..100

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; May M. Govin to Rafael R. Govin..100

45TH ST, 63 West, 18.9x100.5; Oscar Bruckheimer to Leopold Newborg.....100

45TH ST, 63 West, 18.9x100; Ella M. Mott and others to Oscar Bruckheimer....1

51ST ST, 449 West, 20x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to Samuel Wyant.....1

51ST ST, 440 West, 20x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., to Samuel Wyant, quit claim.....1

51ST ST, 444 West, 18.9x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to William Kelly, quit claim..1

51ST ST, 444 West, 18.9x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker, executor, &c., and Joseph L. M. Striker to William Kelly, quit claim..1

52D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John J. Jones, executor and trustee, and others, to William G. Gehringer.....15,000

52D ST, 507 West, 25x100.5; John J. Jones and another, trustees, to Sophie Mehrtens.....18,400

61ST ST, 236 and 238 West, 50x100.5; Frank H. Edmunds to Lucas J. Donegan.....3,600

65TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 22x 100.5; Laura A. Palmer to Lincoln National Bank.....1

65TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 22x 100.5; Mary E. B. Page and another to Laura A. Palmer.....50

65TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 22x 100.5; Lincoln National Bank to Laura A. Palmer.....1

68TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Frederic J. Middlebrook, referee, to John F. Cockerill.....1

80TH ST, s s, 147.1 ft w of 2d Av, 20x irregular; John Borman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....1

83D ST, n s, 270.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x 102.2; August C. Rode to Ludovica D. Marks.....1

83D ST, 516 East, 25x102.2; Magdalena Bank, widow, to Henry Davidson and another.....1

96TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.8x100.11; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Mary H. Myer, trustee.....10,000

112TH ST, 72 West, 26.3x100.11; Henry Acker to Bertha E. Kassing.....1

116TH ST, s s, 222.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21x 100.11; Francis B. Delehanty, referee, to David Frohman.....6,000

118TH ST, n s, 375.4 ft e of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11; Benjamin W. B. Brown, referee, to Bank for Savings of the City of New York.....5,000

119TH ST, n s, 91 ft e of 5th Av, 54.6x 100.10; Sophie Rothschild to Hattie Levy.100

119TH ST, n s, 145.6 ft e of 5th Av, 54.6x 100.10; Sophie Rothschild to Annie M. Grinberg and another.....100

119TH ST, 20 West, 15x100.11; Henry Frank to James P. Marren.....100

120TH ST, 163 East, 25x99.11; James P. Marren to Robert F. Frank.....100

133D ST, 58 East, 25x99.11; Louis Lese to William R. Maywald.....100

136TH ST, n s, 690 ft w of Home Av, 25x100; Mary E. O'Shaunessy and another to Katherine C. Sadlier.....100

138TH ST, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Heinrich Struble to Jacob Roeser.....100

144TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x99.7; Anton Ragette and another to Anton Ragette and wife.....1

144TH ST, 560, s s, 149.5 ft w of 3d Av, 24.5x99.7; Anton Ragette and another to Bernhard Stelter.....1

147TH ST, n s, 174.10 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24.11x99.11; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., to Albert Fischer.....22,000

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Nelson J. Ferris to Joseph Strauss.....100

150TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Wales Av, 28x 86.11x28.11x101.5; Louther S. Horne to Pearlevie Schnurfer.....1

150TH ST, s s, 47.1 ft e of Morris Av, 75.1 x100; Albert Harder to William H. Weber.....14,000

Recorded Leases.

EINHAUS, Mary L., to Alexander Begley; 11th Av, 666, n e corner of 48th St, 21x75.....$840

HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY to William Hinz; Pearl St, 168, s e corner of Pine St, 4 years.....4,000

LUDIN, Susan A., and another to the Dealers' Hygeien Ice Company; 12th Av, n e corner of 49th St 117x100, 10 years...5,000

PERSONENI, Joseph, to Catharine Violet; West Broadway, 498, 3 years.....792

VOIGT, Gustav, and another to Annie Heise; 4th St, 52 East, 3 years.....1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELE, Friedericka, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87th St, s s, 80.11 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....$10,000

ALTIERI, Antonetta, to Solomon Jacobs; 107 Mott St, 20 ft 8 in by 50, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 1½ years..10,500

BANG, Francis, to Robert Goeller; Jackson Av, e s, 58.4 ft n of 158th St, demand.....1,000

BRUCKHEIMER, Oscar, to American Mortgage Company; 63 West 45th St, 1 year.....18,000

BUEHLER, Adam, to Gamella Villing; 512 East 5th St, leasehold, 3 years.....5,000

COCKERILL, John F., to American Mortgage Company; 63d St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 2 years.....3,500

COHEN, Ruth M., to Christian and Theresa Kummel; 7th St, n s, 115.3 ft w of Avenue D, 2 years.....3,000

DALY, Cornelius, to Edmund Coffin; 12th Av, s e corner of 34th St, leasehold, 1 year.....5,000

DAVIDSON, Henrietta, and Hannah, to Magdalena Bank; 83d St, s s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years.....4,000

FINE, Harris, to George McK. Brown; 142 East 4th St, 5 years.....40,000

FINE, Harris, to George McK. Brown; 144 East 4th St, 5 years.....40,000

FITZPATRICK, Thomas, to John F. Clarke; 20 and 22 New Bowery, 3 years..1,200

FLAGG, George W., to Anthony Smyth; Tinton Av, n e corner of 168th St, 1 year.....5,000

FRANK, Bernard, and wife, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 70th St, 1 year.....12,000

FRANK, Roberta F., to James P. Marren; 163 East 126th St, 9 months.....1,000

GALLAGHER, James, to William H. Ostrander and another, executors, &c.; Avenue A, e s, 102.2 ft s of 73d St, 1 year..2,000

GEHRINGER, William G., to John J. Jones, executor, &c., and another, as trustee; 52d St, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, installments.....12,000

GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris, to Isidore Jackson and another; Delancey St, n e corner of Pitt St, demand.....13,500

HACKETT, Thomas, to John Webber, Jr.; 3d Av, e s, 52.11 ft n of 33d St, 3 years.1,000

HASSMANN, Moritz, and another, to Bertha Steuer; 141 Goerck St, 1 year..2,000

HEYNEY, Moritz B., to Frederick Abendscheim; Houston St, s s, 57.9 ft e of Allen St, 5 years.....11,000

HOFFMANN, Michael A., to Jennie E. Mackey; 100 East 102d St, 5 years.....11,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Wales Av, n w corner of 152d St, 3 years.....18,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Sigmund Kahn; Wales Av, n w corner of 152d St, 1 year..2,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Bradley & Currier Company; Wales Av, n w corner of 152d St, 1 year.....555

HORNE, Louther S., to Leopold and Eugene Sondheim; Wales Av, n w corner of 152d St, demand.....650

HOTTENROTH, Adolph C., and another, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 30th St, n e s, 325 ft n w of 9th Av, 1 year.....10,000

JANTZEN, Anna and Henry F., to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees; 134th St, s s, 216.8 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..5,000

JUST, Carl, Jr., to Christian Smith; 8th Av, 2,518 to 2,524, 2 years.....3,500

KARST, John D., Jr., to Julius Wolff; 438 West 29th St, 5 years.....22,000

KARST, John D., Jr., to Jacob Korn; 24th St, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, demand....8,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; Grand St, s s, 25 ft w of Eldridge St, demand.....50,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; Grand St, s s, 25 ft w of Eldridge St, demand.....17,000

KEE, Frank T., to John R. Maloney; 174th St, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 2 years.....1,800

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward S. Sanford and others, trustees, &c.; 86th St, n s, 251 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..27,000

KOCH, Samuel, to Carl Lafrentz; Avenue B, w s, 114.6 ft n of 10th St, 2 years 2,000

LESE, Louis, to Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids; 58 West 133d St, 3 years.....20,000

LEVY, Bertha, to Sallie Greenthal; 251 East 51st St, 5 years.....1,500

LEVY, Rachel, and Bertha Cohen to United States Grand Lodge of Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, (Mutual Guarantee Fund;) 8th Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 119th St, 5 years.....22,000

LINDENBERGER, John G., and wife to Elizabeth Reinhardt; 1,953 3d Av, 3 years.....12,000

LINDNER, Charles, to the New York Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 53.3 ft n of 14th St, 5 years.....16,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamerschlag and David E. Oppenheimer; Central Park West, s w corner of 93d St, ½ year.....30,000

LOHRMANN, Ernst A., to Robert Boyd, executor, &c., 219 East 55th St, 5 years..18,000

LOHRMANN, Ernst A., to American Mortgage Company; 219 East 5th St, 1 year..2,000

LUCEY, James F. and Teresa A., to Robert Hahne; 37 West 130th St, 5 years.....12,000

MAHONEY, John J., to Marx Ottinger; Broadway, s e corner of 147th St, 2 years.....16,700

MANDEL, Adolf, to Sara A. Lawrence and another; 318 Sheriff St, 5 years....30,000

MARSHALL, G. Nathaniel, to A. Grant Welser; Edgecombe Av, s w corner of 142d St, demand.....600

MARX, Louis J., to Joseph Hassell; 182 Forsyth St, installments.....2,000

MAYWALD, William R., to Louis Lese; 133d St, 58, West, 1 year.....2,000

McKAY, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7th Av, e s, 149.1 ft s of 143d St, 1 year.....5,000

MEHRTENS, Sophie, to Catherine Eckert; 507 West 52d St, 5 years.....4,500

MEHRTENS, Sophie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 507 West 52d St, 1 year.....9,000

MOEHUS, Sophia, to James Buckhout, Sr.; 154th St, n s, w ½ of Lot 563, map of the Village of Melrose South, 2 years....3,800

MONTAG, John L., to City Mortgage Company; 33d St, s s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....75,750

MONTAG, John L., to Frederick W. Meyer; 33d St, s s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, demand.....20,000

MONTAG, John L., to Frederick W. Meyer; 33d St, s s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, demand.....17,250

MORRISON, Marjory, to Christian Abele; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 31.8 ft s of 151st St, due as per bond.....5,000

PALMER, Laura A., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 15th St, n s, 80 ft w of Irving Place; also 66th St, n s, w corner of Madison Av, and Madison Av, w s, 80.5 ft s of 66th St, 5 years.....104,000

PERRIN, PAYSON COMPANY to George B. Turrell; Walnut Av, w s, 139.5 ft n of 141st St, 3 years.....5,000

RACKY, John, to William Racky; Frankfort St, s s, 29.9 ft e of William St, 5 years.....2,000

ROBILOTTO, Donato, to Gesine C. Reinecke; 424 East 11th St, installments....1

ROESER, Jacob, to Heinrich Strubbe; 138th St, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years.....16,000

ROESER, Jacob, to Otto Geissler; 138th St, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, installments.....4,000

ROTH, John, and another to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees; 21 Avenue D, 3 years.....53,000

SARNOFF, Aaron, to Harrie Fine; 303 and 305 Broome St, installments.....14,000

SCHEIDIG, Bertha C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 414 East 88th St, 3 years.....4,000

SCHMIDT, Babette and Bernhard, to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees; 134th St, s s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years.....5,000

SCHMITT, John, to the Knickerbocker Trust Company; 233 East 13th St, 5 years.....10,000

SCHMIDT, Henry W., to Franklin B. Lord and another; trustees; 9th Av, s w corner of 49th St, 5 years.....17,000

SECKLER, Ellen, to David L. Hill; 5th Av, n s, e ¼ of Lot 914, map of Village of Wakefield, 1 year.....500

SEELY, Frank, to the New York Savings Bank; 310 to 320 West 15th St, 3 years..22,000

SMILLEY, William J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 512 Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....18,000

SMITH, William F., and others to T. Irving Hadden; Jerome Av, n e corner of Burnside Av, 5 years.....2,000

SMITH, William F., and others to United Real Estate and Trust Company; Jerome Av, n e corner of Burnside Av, 2½ years..10,000

STELTER, Bernhard, and wife to Herman Watjen; 303 East 66th St, 2½ years....4,000

STELTER, Bernhard, and wife to Anton Ragette and another; 560 East 144th St, 2 years.....2,000

STERN, Joseph W., and Edward B. Marks, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 22d St, s s, 275.6 ft w of 4th Av, 23 years.....25,000

STURGES, Thomas T., to Myra A. Dilley; 8th Av, e s, 74.1 ft s of 42d St, 3 years.....1,800

THILEMANN, Frederick, Jr., and F. Vinton Smith, to Twelfth Ward Bank; Tiffany St, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 1 year.....3,000

THILEMANN, Frederick, Jr., and F. Vinton Smith, to Twelfth Ward Bank; Tiffany St, w s, 118.3 ft n of 165th St, 1 year.....3,000

THODE, Adolphine C., to Christ. Jr., Charles and Edward Rieger; 3d Av, s w corner of 165th St, demand.....3,000

VEIT, Oscar S., to Coleman Benedict; 343 East 41st St, installments.....2,500

VIGNA, Geremillo, to Francesco Mercadante; 288 and 290 West 92d St, 2 years.....2,500

WARREN, Isabella, to Kate Winterbottom; Tiebout Av, e s, 248.4 ft s of High Bridge Road, runs e 223.6 ft to Elm Place, 1 year.....500

WEIHER, William H., to Albert Harder; 156th St, s s, 47.1 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years.....6,000

WERNER, William, to Louisa Engel; Forest Av, e s, 263 ft n of 161st St, 1 year.....2,000

WESTERVELT, Harriet, to Henry Schorske, Franklin Av, e s, 85 ft n of 168th St, 3 years.....1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert Boyd, executor.....$35,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Henry V. Feder, administrator.....28,058

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan C. Herriman and others, trustees, &c.....15,035

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, to Isabella Beekman.....7,200

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, trustee, &c., to Johnston De Forest, assigns three mortgages.....52,224

DEVINE, Peter J., to Henry Frey.....2,000

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company.....Nom.

DOERR, John B., to Charles F. Murphy. 2,500

FARGIS, Joseph H., executor, &c., to Hannah Conaty.....6,015

FAY, Michael, and another, executors, &c., to Nassau Bank.....Nominal

GODKIN, Katharine, and another, executors, &c., to Force Parker.....8,000

HERRIMAN, Susan C., and others, trustees, to American Mortgage Company..Nominal

LOHMAN, Henry G., to Loretto J. Lohman.....832

LOTH, Bernard, to J. Frederic Kernochan 21,000

LOTH, Bernard, to J. Frederic Kernochan 21,000

LYRA, Adele, to Herman Watjen.....12,000

OERTLE, Clara M., administratrix, &c., to Clara M. Oertle, assigns two mortgages.....5,020

PAUR, Elizabeth A., to Ernest A. Paur.. 1

POWEL, John H., to Frederick Mathews.. 2,563

SCHMEIDLER, Leopold, and another to Jacob Korn.....1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution....12,500

WERNER, Gustav F., administrator, &c., to Gustav F. Werner.....8,000

WOLINSKY, Charles, to Francis B. Chedsey.....Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 45 and 47; George Dellon against Max J. Levinson and Louis Lippman, owners and contractors.....$3,000

BERGEN AV, s s, at n s of 148th St, runs e 109.11x n e 27.3x n w 100 to avenue x s w 72.9; Kate B. Decker as administratrix, against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor.....2,900

COLLEGE AV, s e corner 143d St, 25x 100; Lawrence Tivy against Arthur Rothermel, owner and contractor.....944

LEXINGTON AV, 1,374; the Bower Decorating and Painting Company against Alice M. Holland and Andrew L. Soulard, owners and contractors.....160

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 115th St, 145x130x100.11x108; Salvatore Spallone against Emma Mott, owner; Albert W. Mott, owner and contractor.....3,853

SPRING ST, 118; H. P. Read Lead Works against P. J. Jetter, owner; Gustav T. Smith, contractor.....359

TRINITY AV, s w corner 156th St, 73x 100x77x100; William Blumenauer against Therese Hoffman, owner; Adam Hoffman, contractor.....1,396

TRINITY AV, s w corner 156th St, 73x 100x77x100; Kasimir Lofink against Therese Hoffman, owner; Adam Hoffman, contractor.....300

UNION AV, s w corner 150th St, 51x 50; Charles Essig against Wolff & Chisling, owners and contractors.....400

WASHINGTON AV, 1,111 to 1,115; William D. Bryan against Vincent Bonagur, owner and contractor.....54

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner St. Ann's Av, 25x90; Lawrence Tivy against Albert Rothermel, owner and contractor.....1,550

3D AV, 1,517 and 1,519; Isadore Kashare and another against Morris Wexler, owner; Jacob Sommer, contractor.....4,550

7TH ST, 249 and 251 East; David Amolsky against H. Hoffman and S. J. Ruth, owners and contractors.....400

8TH AV, n e corner 112th St, 50x100; H. P. Read Lead Works against William H. King and George Ringler & Co., owners; Gustav T. Smith, contractor..135

19TH ST, 274 and 276 West; the Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Samuel A. Robinson, owner and contractor.....249

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; D. Bravin & Co. against Edward Meltzer, owner and contractor.....693

85TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2; Nathaniel Wise against Edward W. Kilpatrick, owner and contractor.....5,830

108TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Karl Mathiasen against H. Klein and Freedman Brothers, owners and contractors.....175

116TH ST, 110 East; Thomas Nastvogel against Rudolph Seus and Edward Freiderich, owners and contractors.....125

153D ST, s w corner St. Nicholas Av, 125x135; Edwin Shuttleworth against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor....4,000

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

37TH ST, 340 and 342 West; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Robert Smith, 10 payments.....16,500

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Frank Galotta against Frank and Joseph W. Kierst, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. J. Oishei.

DECATUR AV, s e s, 352.1 ft e of the Southern Boulevard, 50x129; also, Decatur Av, n w corner of Travers St, 25x92.11x25.2x91.11; James J. Phelan, trustee, &c., against Samuel E. Duffey and others, (action to foreclose mortgage, correct description, &c.;) attorney, Abel Crook.

MADISON ST, 183; Department of Buildings against Isaac Goodstein, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

PEARL ST, 255; Mary A. Chisolm against Joseph E. Weed and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

POST AV, n e corner of Emerson St, 100x110; Daniel E. Seybel, trustee, against Max Marx and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Stikman & Seybel.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft s of centre line of 148th St, if continued, runs e 100x n 60x w 100x s 60 to beginning; Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c., against Edward C. Baldwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Wilds.

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 78.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, 50.9x110.2x50.9x121.5, and a parcel in Brooklyn; Henry J. Robert against Ellen A. Robert and others, (partition;) attorney, H. J. Robert.

WILLIAM ST, 134; Department of Buildings against Solomon L. Cohen and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

3D AV, w s, 56 ft n of 119th St, 25x96.11; William H. Field, trustee, &c., against Laura Streifler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Field & Harrison.

23D ST, s e corner of 9th Av, 20x74; J. Frederic Kernochan against John Shady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9; Anna M. Somerville against Robert L. Askey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

118TH ST, 19 to 21 West; Frank Galotta against Max J. Katz and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. J. Oishei.

123D ST, n s, 156.8 ft w of 3d Av, 34.1x100; Mary J. Kingsland against William J. Govers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

267—Cramp vs. Pneumatic Torpedo, &c., Co.
99—Jann vs. 3d Av. R. R.
101—Marschisodts vs. Met. St. Ry.
102—Frank vs. Netherlands Am. Nav. Co.
104—Billera vs. 3d Av. R. R.
111—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
130—Patten vs. Stewart.
150—Nat. Gum & Mica Co. vs. Shelby Mill Co.
151—Hanlon vs. Con. Gas Co.
152—Wolf vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
152½—Sanford vs. White.
156—Russi vs. same.
157—Baker vs. Borgfeldt.
158—Waydell vs. Canada Bank of Commerce.
159—Finn vs. McDonald.
164

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .40⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.00
Cotton, middling..... .07⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... 7 3-16
Sugar, granulated..... 4.95
Molasses, O. K. prime..... .36
Beef, family..... 12.75
Beef hams..... 22.75
Tallow, prime..... .05
Pork, mess..... 10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .06¼
Lard, prime..... 6.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 23.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .29

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@65¾c; No. 2 red, 68½c; No. 2 corn, 31¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¼@31½c; No. 2 oats, 22@23½c; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 51½@53¾c; No. 2 barley, 39@44c; flaxseed, No. 1, Northwest, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $2.32½; mess pork, per barrel, $9.10@$10.40; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50@$5.75; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.40@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.60; granulated, $5.18; clover, contract grade, $8@$10.

COTTON.—Once more the cotton market has reached a point where the leading operators are becoming divided into factions. Heretofore the more important houses have been quite unanimous in taking a bullish view of the future. Recently there have been indications of a change of heart on the part of some very important traders. To-day's market was in some respects mystifying. In place of stubborn resistance to selling pressure, it showed great sensitiveness to anything in the way of bear news or bear speculation. The opening was weak and excited, with prices 3@7 points lower, this decline being immediately followed up by a further drop of 4@5 points, after which fluctuations were varied, with the general tendency for a time toward recovery. Southern spot markets, middling, were officially reported as follows: New Orleans, 7 7-16c; Mobile, 7 7-16c; Savannah, 7⅜c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7½c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7½c; Memphis, 7½c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.37	7.38	7.31	7.32@7.33
February	7.36	7.36	7.32	7.33@7.34
March	7.43	7.43	7.33	7.35@7.36
April	7.47	7.47	7.37	7.37@7.38
May	7.50	7.50	7.37	7.39@7.40
June	7.45	7.47	7.38	7.39@7.40
July	7.47	7.47	7.40	7.42@7.43
August	7.45	7.45	7.37	7.38@7.39
September	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95@6.96
October	6.85	6.89	6.89	6.83@6.89
November	6.83	6.84	6.83	6.78@6.80

LIVERPOOL Jan. 3.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling upland, 4½d; futures opened irregular, partial 1 point lower; closed quiet, 1½ to 2½ points net lower. January, 4.19d; January-February, 4.16½b; February-March, 4.13½b; March-April, 4.11½s; April-May, 4.09s; May-June, 4.07s; June-July, 4.04½b; July-August, 4.03½s; August-September, 3.03½s; September-October, 3.04½; October-November, 3.48@3.49. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths, moderate demand.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: The new year has opened with a quiet but hardening wool market. There is no pressure whatever to sell. On the other hand, holders are very firm in their ideas, and will not budge an iota from what they consider to be a fair valuation on their stock. Manufacturers, however, are not buying. Several of them are ready to take wool when offered to them slightly under the market, but concessions are not being made. The general belief is that the present lull in business is only temporary and preliminary to another period of pronounced activity and strength. It is thought that the next London sales, which begin Jan. 16, will open on at least a parity with the closing rates of the last series, if not higher. The situation abroad is strong. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,210,600 pounds domestic and 295,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 2,505,600, against a total of 2,350,000 for the previous week, and a total of 3,796,000 for the corresponding week last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	75⅞	75 11-16	75 3-16	75⅛
July	75 7-16	75⅝	75⅜	75⅜
Corn—				
May	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	70	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
July	70⅝	70 13-16	70⅛	70⅝
Corn—				
May	33⅛	33⅜	33 1-16	33⅛
July	33 13-16	34⅛	33 13-16	33⅞
Oats—				
May	23 15-16	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bulls secured a fairly good hold upon the wheat market again and maintained their position until the last hour, when a general realizing movement set in which weakened the market sharply and left final prices ⅛@⅜c below the previous night. At the immediate opening of business prices were shaded a little because of unsatisfactory cables from Liverpool, but this depression was soon overcome, and on English buying orders and less favorable home crop news, the firmness of undertone already referred to developed. Bull sentiment has grown somewhat in the last few days, and traders on that side of the market have lost little opportunity to impress this fact upon the public, with only moderate results, however, as it is no easy matter after months of dullness to arouse outside interest in wheat. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red New York, 75½c, prompt; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81¾c, prompt; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 81¾c, prompt; No. 1 hard New York, 80¼c, prompt; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79¾c, prompt; No. 1 Northern New York, 79¼c, prompt; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 77¾c, prompt.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—Close: Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern, 65⅞c; May, 66⅞c; July, 68¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65c. Rye—No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 53½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 45c; sample, 37@43¼c.

DULUTH, Jan. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 67⅝c; No. 1 Northern cash, 67⅜c; May, 68⅝c; July, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c; No. 3 Spring, 59½c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 40c, elevator and delivered, and 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed at 29¼c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 31¼@31½c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track mixed, 29@30½c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 31½c.

Rye—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60¾c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 58c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¾@44½c; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Market very dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.70; no grade, $17.75@18 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.10@$2.25. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@82c.

Bran—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25@$17.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18.50; city feed, $17.50@$17.75; hominy chop, $16; oilmeal, $26@$26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$12. BEEF—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅞c; 10 lb, 5¾c; 100 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 6@7¼c; 10 lb, 5¾@6c; 12 lb, 5¼@5⅝c; 14 lb, 5¼@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; Western greens, 8¾@9c; city greens, 8¼@8¼c. TALLOW—City, 5@5¼c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—$6.10; city kettle, $5.80; refined lard, South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.25; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound, 5¼@5¾c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c, bid; city lard stearine, 7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 29s 9d; American refined, in pails, 31s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, 27s. January-April, 19s. Butter—Finest United States, 96s; good, 75s. Cheese—American finest white, 57s; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 26s; Australian, in London, 26s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 38s 9d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 23s.

COFFEE.—The forenoon session of the coffee market was improved upon the market showing a strong undertone throughout after opening steady with prices unchanged to 5 points higher. The strength of the market for futures was helped by favorable reports from the open market regarding the demand for spot supplies. Sales were also encouraging. The Havre market closed at a net gain of 1@1¼f, while Rio improved 50 reis and Santos advanced 100 reis. Holders were generally very firm, with leading roasters said to be needing more stock. The future market closed steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.15@6.20
February				6.20@6.30
March	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.30@6.35
April				6.55@6.40
May	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.45@6.50
June				6.45@6.55
July	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50@6.55
August	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.53@6.60
September	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.55@6.60
October	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.60@6.65
November	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70
December	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.85

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, coffee market firm; good average Santos, 8⅜c; receipts, 16,000 bags; stock, 644,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened ¼ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. net 1 pfennig higher to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened 1 to 1¼f higher; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. steady, lower; at 5:30 P. M. ¼f higher; total sales, 70,000 bags. January, 40; February, 40.50; March, 40.75; April, 41.25; May, 41.50; June, July, 42.25; August, 42.50; September, October, 43; November, 43.25; December, Rio, coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, exchange, 7 1-32d; receipts, 8,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 187,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $25.95; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.50; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized, naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 30c; prime Summer yellow, 34½@35c; off Summer yellow, 34½c; butter grades, 36@37c; prime white, 36@37c; prime Winter yellow, 37@38c. Linseed—American, raw, 48@49c; American, boiled, 50@51c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 46@47c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 52½@53c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.45; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.95; M, $2.30; N, $2.90; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 3.—Spirits of turpentine, 50@50½c. Resin, $1.15@$1.20. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.90. Tar, $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.—Turpentine, 49½@50c; sales, 15 barrels. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 3.—Spirits of turpentine, 50½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.87½@$6.15; stockers, $3.50; oxen and stags, $3.10@$5; bulls, $3.15@$4.90; cows, $1.75@$4.50. Veals, $5@$9; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard calves, $3.25@$4; Southern calves, $3.90; city dressed veals, 9@13c per lb. Sheep, $2.75@$4.62½; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5.62½@$6.70; Canada lambs, $6.25; culls, $4@$5. Hogs, $4.85@$4.95.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1888 Franklin.

PIANOS.

THE OPERA PIANO.
New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a reliable Protestant, whom she can recommend. Call, from 10 until 1 o'clock, at 707 5th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 431 West 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; excellent cutter, fitter, and designer; out by day or week, or at home; highest references. E. G., 308 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; specialty in children's dresses; out by the day or home. Miss Putz, 313 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; wishes engagements by the day; first-class reference. Miss McIntyre, 422 West 32d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged person for housework in American family in a flat; a good home preferred; will go for small wages; best city reference. 1,152 3d Av., ring first bell.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY WHO SAILS FOR ABROAD JAN. 9TH desires, before leaving, to secure a position for her maid, who has been in the family six years. Miss T. Emery, Holland House, or call between 12 and 1.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food; good city reference. Apply by letter, A. G., 336 East 66th St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; personal reference; wages from $25 to $30. Can be seen at 8 East 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going to Europe. J., 162 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; very best reference. Coachman, 650 3d Av.

WANTED—A situation for a coachman, who has had nine years' service with me in country and city; is a man of good habits and trustworthy; can be seen at my office, 14 East 42d St., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. F. M. Freeman.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—By an Englishman, age, 24; strictly sober and willing; eleven years' experience in all duties; excellent reference. L., 895 8th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (MARRIED,) SPEAKing French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, but no English, wishes a situation in a reliable office or business house, where he can acquire the knowledge of the English language; is willing to work for a small salary. F. Kramer, 521A East 85th St.

CHEF.—By white chef; first-class single man, with long experience on meat and pastry; in a private residence; three years in last place; references. Chef, P. O. Box 1,592, Philadelphia, Penn.

MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATION IN boarding or furnished room house; city references from last place. Healy, 155 West 28th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—By thoroughly competent waitress and parlormaid; personal city references required; German or English preferred. Apply 11 to 1, 24 East 73d St.

WANTED—A first-class waitress and parlormaid, with good personal references. Call Thursday morning after 10 at 21 West 68th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY LESSEM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Lessem, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3d, 1900.

NO. 1,808.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN E. CONNOLLY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John E. Connolly, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 3, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

NO. 1,709.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP W. CRAWFORD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip W. Crawford, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Dec. 14, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 3, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM A. KLASKY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,839.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham A. Klasky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,648.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS N. MYERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris N. Myers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 1, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3, 1900.

NO. 1,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of FRANK PULVER, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank Pulver of the County of New York, and district aforestaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Frank Pulver was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 3d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAIGOZOUN H. TOPAKYAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,937.

To the creditors of Haigozoun H. Topakyan, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D., 1899, the said Haigozoun H. Topakyan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3d, 1900.

NO. 1,715.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRIS ZIMMERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Zimmerman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 30th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 3, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. MURPHEY, as executor of the last will and testament of John C. Benham, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORENSEN, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Minnie D. Gescheidt, William J. Peck, and Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, William Gunther, Thomas M. Belknap, Edward Shields, Thomas H. Sullivan, and James Hennings, Laudis C. Sorensen, and Frances Sorensen, his wife, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 17th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Elizabeth Sorensen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 18th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary E. Burslem, Godolphin F. Burslem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants. —Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 18th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendants Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy, defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 13, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York.—Dated December 18th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine St., New York.

d28-1aw6wTh&f8

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PLAYA DE ORO MINING CO., plaintiff, against GEORGE B. NIXON and JOHN NICHOLS, (the Christian name John being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) as copartners, organized and doing business under the firm name and style of "Successors de George Chambers & Co.," defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, October 9th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1899.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ANDREW J. KENNEDY, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. DUNN, as sole surviving executor of Patrick H. Kennedy, deceased, Ellen Kennedy, and Margaret Kennedy, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 29, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named Ellen Kennedy: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of December, 1899, and on December 13th, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State.—Dated December 13th, 1899.

JAMES C. BUSHBY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d14-1aw6wTh&ja18.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, MADE BY the Hon. Miles Beach on the 14th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Gibbs & Williams Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 New Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, December 28th, 1899.

HENRY D. DUMONT, Assignee.

HUGH R. GARDEN, Attorney for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

d28-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

o25-1aw6mTh

HAGGERTY, FRANCIS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. HAGGERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson Lee Cannon, Jr., No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1899. CHARLES J. MURPHY, HARRY GREEN, Administrators. WILSON LEE CANNON, Jr., Attorney for Administrators, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d21-1aw6m

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor.

TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

s7-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York.

au17-1aw6mTh&f15

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

au3-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER and another as trustees, etc., plaintiffs, against FRANKLIN NOBLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 4th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated on a Map filed in the Comptroller's Office as lot Number Seven, which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233) Front Street, bounded northwesterly in front by Front Street, southeasterly in the rear by lot marked Number Six upon the above-mentioned Map, northeasterly by a lot of ground formerly leased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to David Lydig, and by the said Corporation leased to the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of Philip M. Lydig, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, in the year 1874; southwesterly by a lot of ground formerly belonging to Thomas Ellison and containing in breadth in front and rear Twenty-eight (28) feet, three (3) inches, and in depth on the northeasterly side Thirty-seven (37) feet and four (4) inches and on the southwesterly side Thirty-eight (38) feet, three (3) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Samuel H. Drew, one of the parties of the first part to said mortgage, by William J. Roome and wife and Leslie M. Daniel, by deed of conveyance bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1892.

The above mortgaged premises being subject to a certain agreement dated February 13, 1892, made between William J. Roome and others and Dennis Doyle, recorded March 8, 1892, Liber 9 of Conveyances, Section 1, Page 332, affecting the northerly wall of said premises.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attor

SKATERS AT CENTRAL PARK

Sign of the "Red Ball" Signal for a Gathering of the Clans.

The Small Boy Crowded His Elders, but There Was Sport for All and Enough to Spare.

If a stranger to the Summer traditions and Winter customs of the city that yesterday seemed only a suburb of Central Park had wandered in at the western Seventy-second Street entrance during any of the hours of daylight yesterday, he would have noticed first a long line of carriages moving in close locked funereal order along the drive instead of the smartly dashing procession usually seen there.

A nearer view would have shown him that the heads of the riders sat at right angles to their normal position. Had he sought the explanation of this phenomenon from some passer by, the terse reply, "The red ball's up in Central Park," wouldn't have elucidated matters much. Only when he drew near the lake would he have understood.

But, however confusing the "red ball" might be to a stranger, New York people understood it well enough. When the early hours saw the long-desired signal displayed at the Arsenal, and a thousand trolley cars mirrored it sympathetically, Father Knickerbocker, rummaging through his closets and garrets, brought out old skates for himself and then hastened to the nearest hardware store for new ones for his numerous progeny. Then for the rest of the day he held a family reunion on the ice.

During the morning the crowd on the lake boasted very little variety. A sprinkling of truant schoolboys furnished the most moving element of impish animation. The afternoon brought the crowd. From the east and west entrances, the Mall, and every lakeside path skates clinked in eager hands. At Seventy-second Street the crowd had the circuit of the lakes to the bridge by the Mall. Before the rush from the close of business down town the man who skates as a career had plenty of room. One young fellow whose best trick seemed to be the picking up from the ice of a handkerchief with his teeth as he skated backward caused the police some apprehension and work. Down went the handkerchief, around went the young fellow, up came the crowd, and "Crack!" went the ice. Up would rush the police, and after some effort the crowd would dissolve, only to surround the performer on another part of the ice. It had happened for the tenth time.

"Move on, there!" yelled the police.

A grizzled Sergeant left the shore.

"You get out of here," he demanded in no gentle tone. Diving under an admirer's arm the youth went into temporary retirement and the crowd scattered.

Among the womankind on the ice the short skirt was felt as a democratic influence. One woman with the garb of sixteen and the face of thirty was a little bit skeptical as to the entire absence of "jolly" in the doubtful greetings of friends.

"Oh, dear, why do people say such things," she exclaimed. "I'm sensible and thirty-four; Maud's seventeen and pretty, but there it goes again. 'Hello, Maud!'"

When "school let out" dwarf armies moved on the lake to the discomfiture of the elders who had come before. Along the paths small feet hurried. The Mall poured forth "shining morning faces," and Caesars and Ciceros, carelessly dropped, lay upon the drives. For a time everything rained boys, but far in the rear small forms moving more slowly appeared. The impish army had left its women far behind, and they didn't like it. For a time the older folk held their ground, but skating through erratic rows of gyrating small boys was not pleasant, and was not conducive to a stable equilibrium. Soon the smaller lake was occupied by the smaller and later comers alone.

Then the main body was invaded. Young women stood uncertain of their course, while their small brothers shot regardlessly in all directions. But the young man who had annoyed the police earlier became a public benefactor. Skating into a group of small boys, he skillfully imitated a man falling down without, however, touching the ice. The juvenile contingent, violently disturbed, swarmed after.

"I tell you he's a Hoboken guy what never saw ice before," voiced the opinion of one party.

"Guy yerself, he's only a slick skate that follies people," was the quick retort.

Both parties followed the enigma to the smaller lake, nevertheless, and the people on the larger expanse breathed easier.

By this time it was becoming dark. The monotone of the surrounding foliage gave way to a blue gray that enveloped the outline of trees except where the upper branches stood out against a copper sky. The walls of the tall Eighth Avenue apartment houses were lighted up by the gleam that had passed from the Park. Outlined sharply against the lake's frozen white the skaters became poster figures. Bodies became lines, and arms and legs, whirled about in the necessary mazes of the exercise, grew out of all proportion to the rest of the figure.

Then unseen hands turned on the calcium lights that during the day had been prepared along the shores, and skating was continued until 11 o'clock.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

The housewife will find the Royal Baking Powder indispensable in making finest foods. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids, and adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ERIE COMMUTERS' PROTEST.

Claim Advance on Susquehanna Division Is Illegal—Company's Reply.

The recent action of the Passenger Department of the Erie Railroad in increasing local commutation rates on its New York, Susquehanna and Western Division has resulted in vigorous protest on the part of patrons. The change affects about 150 regular commuters between stations west of Jersey City.

The officers of the Passenger Department defend their action upon the ground that the light commutation business between the stations included in the increase does not justify the cheaper rates which prevailed up to Jan. 1. The largest number of monthly commutation tickets sold last year between any two of the stations affected was 25. This was between Paterson and Hawthorne. In this case the former rate of $2.50 for 60 rides has been raised to $3, which, it is claimed, is the minimum rate, that of 5 cents a ride, observed by the Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, and others of the Erie's competitors.

The commuters claim that the increase is in violation of the act of the Legislature which enabled the consolidation of the Susquehanna Railroad with the Erie. One article of the merger act provides that neither of the two railroad companies should increase the then existing freight or passenger rates under penalty of a forfeiture of the lease.

When asked yesterday what construction the Erie management placed upon this article, George F. Brownell, General Solicitor of the company, said that the matter had not yet been brought to his attention. It was intimated by another officer of the company that the action in raising the commutation rates had not been taken unadvisedly, and that the prohibition in question would not apply to such special rates.

KNIT GOODS PRICES GO UP.

Profits Declared to be Scant and Another Advance Predicted.

The American Knit Underwear Association, comprising the principal fleece-lined underwear manufacturers of this State, held a meeting in the New York Life Insurance Building yesterday afternoon at which they raised the price of knit goods. The President of the association, Frank B. Harder, presided.

After the meeting W. Frank Hollsapple, President of the Union Knit Goods Company of Hudson, N. Y., stated that it had been agreed to advance the price 12½ cents a dozen; terms net with ten days' interest from Oct. 1 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that there should be no allowances made for freight.

Mr. Hollsapple said that it was the sense of the meeting that the prices should be advanced on yarns and other raw material entering into a production of fleece-lined knit goods. He stated that the schedule of profits, even under this advance, would be scant and that the manufacturers would be compelled to make another advance soon. He said that the next meeting of the association would be held in Albany, Jan. 29.

HUNDREDS SEE HIM MAIMED.

Joseph Campbell, twenty-six years of age, of 15 West Thirteenth Street, while intoxicated and crossing Sixth Avenue at Fortieth Street, was knocked down by a northbound Sixth Avenue car yesterday afternoon. Both of his legs were broken, and he received internal injuries. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

The accident was seen by many hundreds of people. The motorman of the car was arrested.

Cowperthwait Employes' Ball.

The annual ball of the employes of Cowperthwait & Sons is to be held at Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place, on Jan. 24. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the affair. Music will be provided by Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band. The officers in charge of the ball include W. E. Bird, E. S. Crawford, J. P. McElgun, W. P. Esterling, J. H. Gibson, H. A. Armstrong, E. Collis, and C. Smith.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

$15. That's the clean-up price on many broken lines of our newest $30 to $18. Men's Winter Overcoats and our most desirable $25 to $18 Business Suits.

$4. Children's Short Pant Suits from fancy Suitings and imported Scotch Cheviots, that were $8, $7, and $6.

All sizes for Man or Boy, but not in all lots.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31ST ST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"The bedroom should be the airiest, sweetest, prettiest room in the house."

Our specially selected carpets give new ideas of dainty bedroom possibilities.

MOQUETTE & AXMINSTER

75 cts. a yd.

(Former prices $1.00 to $1.25.)

Birch and Bird's-eye maple furniture of the most charming and graceful construction—Colonial, eighteenth century French, or following some fresh fancy of our own—many simple and inexpensive designs. Nothing but the beautifully grained wood admirably worked, with faultless delicacy

With all their aesthetic charm they are now below factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Clearing Sale.

Ladies' Jackets—Long Ulsters—and ¾ Coats—all luxurious coats at frugal prices:

$20, $25, $30 & $35

Ladies' Jackets,

now

$10, $12.50, $15, $18.

$37.50 & $45

Ladies' Long Ulsters and ¾ Coats,

now

$20 & $25.

Sale begins this morning, at our 13th St. Store.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Novelties for Spring 1900. Floral nets and latest introductions in European, sheer fabrics.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Vantine's

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.

BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

(Third Floor.)

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS

Reductions of Great Importance

previous to inventory. Hundreds of bales of choice specimens included. Among them:

Superb "Gem" Rugs start as low as	$60 up.
Fine Antique and Modern Daghestans, were $15 and $18, now	$12.50
Antique and Modern Bokharahs, were $15 to $35, now	$10 to $24
Effective Persians, averaging 3 to 4 feet wide by 6.6 ft. to 9 ft. long—now	$20

Fine Persian Carpets

Marked a Third Below Cost.

No.	Size in feet.	Price.	No.	Size in feet.	Price.
9189	10.2 x14.5	$65.00	9196	10.8 x14.3	$70.00
9190	10.2 x15.4	75.00	9197	10.9 x14.3	75.00
9191	10.5 x15.3	72.00	9198	10.7 x14.8	78.00
9192	10.9 x14.2	75.00	9199	10.10x14.2	70.00
9193	9.11x14.5	65.00	9200	10.4 x15.6	80.00
9194	9.10x14.4	70.00	9201	10.4 x14.3	75.00
9195	9.11x13.5	60.00	9202	9.3 x 9.11	42.00
			9203	9. x10.7	43.00

AMUSEMENTS.

Keith's Continuous Performance. HOUDINI. HENRI FRENCH. Fleurette and Frank Gardner, Florenz Troupe, 3 Rosebuds, Bogert & O'Brien, Livingstons, Biograph

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO! Last 3 Ngts! Farewell Matinee Sat'dy! ADIEU! Last Time! Saturday Evening! Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." in The Singing Girl!

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Jan. 1 to Jan. 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. & 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission ..... 25c. | 75th Annual Exhibition of OIL PAINTINGS at the FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th St.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT WEDNESDAY.

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th. Evs. at 8:15 Matinées Wed. and Sat. The Latest Musical Comedy Success, THREE LITTLE LAMBS

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMPANY 2D MONTH. The Maneuvers of Jane

Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones. At Madison Square Theatre, "WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS" is being enacted by John Mason, Hilda Spong, and other members of this company, including Robert Hilliard.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées To-day & Sat., 2. LAST THREE WEEKS. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS 150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs.

Great Three Days' Sale! | *Great Three Days' Sale!* | *Great Three Days' Sale!*

O'Neill's.

A Great Three Days' Sale

OF

Curtain Ends, Velour Ends & Remnant Ends,

At Twenty-five Cents on the Dollar!

Stock-taking will be upon us in a week or so and we don't want any remnants lying around the department, so we've collected them all together and added to them several large purchases of sample ends from the big importing houses, making the biggest collection of remnant ends ever gathered, and will place them on sale, beginning this morning, at **25c. on the dollar,** giving the housewives about New York the greatest opportunity they have ever had in their experience.

Think of It! 25c. on the Dollar!

and for just such remnants perhaps as you have been looking for, for a door pane or some window or niche you wish draped. At such prices as these every remnant should be gone by closing time Saturday night. Read!

NOTTINGHAM AND SCOTCH LACE CURTAIN ENDS, just the thing for sash curtains,

5c., 15c. and 25c. each.

FISH NET AND NOTTINGHAM LACES, for use in vestibules, usual price 35c. yard,

9c. yard.

RUFFLED BOBBINET, POINT DE BRUGE and BATTENBERG LACE CURTAIN ENDS, never before sold in curtains for less than $3.00 pair,

39c., 49c. and 59c. each.

BRUSSELS THREAD LACE CURTAIN ENDS,

49c., 59c. and 69c. each.

BRUSSELS and SOUTACHE SHAMS,

☞Worth $1.50,

45c.

FRENCH AND GERMAN JUTE VELOUR CURTAIN ENDS, for Table Covers and Sofa Cushions. Several pieces of these goods are matchable and will make beautiful table covers. They're worth $1.00 to $1.50 each, but we're going to sell them at this sale for

24c. each.

REAL IRISH POINT LACE CURTAIN CORNERS, suitable for bed sets or sash curtains, with extra heavy cushion work; when in curtains sold for from $10.00 to $15.00 pair, at this sale, each,

49c., 59c. and 69c.

TAPESTRY SQUARES IN COTTON, used for sofa cushion tops,

9c. each.

ODD SQUARES IN DAMASK,

17c. each.

Very Fine All-Silk DAMASK SQUARES,

49c. each.

Draperies!

French Jutes, Stripes, Rafias, Milanaise and Honey Comb weaves, Matelasses and Tamatave Satins,

☞Worth $2.50,

39c. yard.

Portiere Materials!

Linen Titian Imperial, Castilian, Colonial, Anvers, and Double Face Velours. Also Khartoum, Bulgare, Indian Benares, Algerian, Phulkara and Mousque Oriental Drapes,

☞Worth $3.00 to $4.00 yard,

88c. and 98c. yard.

Furniture Coverings!

Silk Damasks, extra French Gobelins and fine Roubaix Satins in Stripes, Set and Floral designs; Dresden, French Rayure Silk and Wool Renaissance, Gismonda, Sultana, Persian and Egyptian Etamine Coverings,

☞ALWAYS SOLD AT $6.00 YD.,

1.98 yard.

Furniture Coverings!

Figured Velours and Silk Lamballes, Silk Reps and Moires, Silk Marie Antoinette Stripes and fine Satin Damasks, 50 inches wide,

☞WORTH $5.00 TO $7.00 YD.,

1.39 and 1.98 Yard.

Very Fine French Watteau

Tapestry Curtains,

Useful for couch coverings and door hangings,

☞VALUE $15.00 PAIR, to be sold at this sale for

2.69 Strip.

Cotton Draperies.

Plain and Figured Silkolines and Tinsel Crepes, large variety of designs, full pieces, new goods,

☞WORTH 15c. YARD,

7c. Yard.

Bagdad Stripes,

50 inches wide, usually sold at 60c. and 80c. yard, reversible,

49c. Yard.

Portieres.

Odd Strips used for Draperies, Door Hangings and Couch Covers, in Armure, Damask, Derbys and Rep Tapestries. Many of them can be matched, very desirable shades,

☞WORTH $3.00 TO $6.00,

Some at 98c. each.

Others at $1.35 and $1.99 and extra fine ones at $2.69 and $2.99 each.

☞Read This---5 Cases Nottingham Lace Curtains

in White, Ivory and Ecru, designs of Renaissance and Brussels patterns, bought as seconds, will be sacrificed

At One-Quarter Their Value.

$2.50 Curtains at this Sale, 59c each.
$3.00 Curtains at this Sale, 69c each.
$3.75 Curtains at this Sale, 99c each.

Our Last Great Remnant Sale created a great stir and justly so, for we gave values then that were really phenomenal, but we promise you even greater surprises at this one. Come and see for yourself. Take our word for it, you'll not be disappointed. Upholsterers particularly will be benefited.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs., 8:30. Last 3 Nights. Last Matinée Sat. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie. SATURDAY NIGHT, MISS MARLOWE'S FAREWELL. SPECIAL EVENT. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS MAUDE ADAMS. —IN— THE LITTLE MINISTER. SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THIS MORNING, 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD. "Positive Success."—Sun.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs., 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3d Month. Matinée Saturday. Wm. Gillette New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave. Charles Frohman.....Manager To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday only. LAST 4 PERFORMANCES. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in THE FIRST VIOLIN. Next week, Last and Farewell Week. Monday, (only time,) Arms and The Man; Tuesday, Cyrano de Bergerac; Wednesday, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday, (only matinée,) The Devil's Disciple; Sat. Evg., Farewell Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats may now be secured for the balance of the engagement.

14th ST. THEATRE, cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. RENEWED SUCCESS of the best of rural plays, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. Next Monday, Jan'y 8—350TH PERFORMANCE. SOUVENIRS Beautiful Imported China Teapots (hand painted) for all the ladies. SEATS ARE NOW READY.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:30 ☞No smoking or drinking at matinées. Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00 | Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP. 50c | Admission to Promenade | 50c

COMIQUE MATINÉE TO-DAY 1:30 B'WAY & 29TH THE CROWD THAT PACKS THEM BURLESQUE—MISS NEW YORK JR. TOBASCOSCOPE—SENSATIONAL MOVING PICTURE

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor FRIDAY, JANUARY 5TH, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, JANUARY 6TH, at 8:15 P. M. PROGRAM. Moorish Rhapsody.....E. Humperdinck First time by the Philharmonic Society. Concerto for Violin, D Major.....Brahms MISS LEONORA JACKSON Her first appearance here. Symphony, No. 4, D Minor.....Schumann Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes $12 and $15. Admission $1. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, First Lecture-Song Recital by the renowned English Vocal Teacher, Mr. William Shakespeare Assisted by MR. HENRY WALLER. Second and Third Recitals, January 9 and 16. Subscription tickets, $4 and $2.50. Single tickets, $1.50 and $1. On sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND. 15, 25, 50c 40 Midget Musicians. Seymour and Dupree, Ellsworth and Burt, 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Bertha Welby Co. Anna Teresa Berger, Joe O'Hare, 30 Others.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 3d year. Box office open 8 A. M. Strauss' (The Bat) in English FLEDERMAUS Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next week—Gilbert & Sullivan's IOLANTHE.

CARNEGIE HALL. LAST RECITALS. The Last Two Recitals Paderewski Sat. Aftrs. 2:30, Jan. 6 and 20. Seats at Schuberth's and Hall. Steinway Piano used. Under direction Hugo Gorlitz and John C. Fryer.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. Watson & Dupree MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "BENJAMIN'S PICNIC."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 5th Week of Herbert's Comic Opera. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900. Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU. To-morrow Ev'g at 7:45, DIE WALKURE, Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, and Eames; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur. Sat. Mat., Jan. 6, at 2, DER FLIEGEND HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann Heink; MM. Bertram, (début,) Dippel, Breuer and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Paur. Sat. Evg., Jan. 6, at 8, at Popular Price MIGNON. Mmes. De Lussan, Olitzka, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Salignac and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 7, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Van Rooy and Scotti, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Cond'r, Paur. Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 8, at 7:45 precisely, Grand Double Bill. Revival of DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Mantelli; MM. Dippel and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 10, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plançon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy and Plançon. Cond'r, Emil Paur. WEBER PIANOS USED.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. | Matinee Tues. & S Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGET

THE NEW YORK B'way 44-45 Sts. Mat. Sat. Last week MAN in the MOON Jr., incl. S. Bernard. Next Sunday Night All-Star Concert. In preparation, "Broadway to Tokio"

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. on Phone 2224 Mad. S MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MAR BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 5TH WEEK. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. SCHWEIGHOFER TO-NIGHT, 1st time DIE GYPSFIGUR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO. Nxt wk—"THE GUNNER'S MATE."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week: All the Comforts of Home.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evs., 8:15. Mat., Saturday. Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels. Nxt. Wk.—Belasco's Naughty Anthony

HARLEM Op: HOUSE VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN Sat. Mat Nxt. Wk.—Jefferson de Angelis, The Jolly Musket

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to a Hadja Tahara's Arabs. Thea., 2

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th Street, nr. B NEW YORK'S PALATIAL RESO